



The Week in Focus

Hitler Reshapes Europe
Canton Falls; U. S. Arms

Reshuffling of Europe's map proceeded swiftly under Berlin's astute maneuvering as Soviet Russia found itself isolated, Japanese tanks rolled into Canton, and Britain as well as the United States prepared for "peace in our time" with doubled arms projects.

Whatever judgment history holds for German diplomacy, that diplomacy is triumphing on every physical front in Europe, although it limps somewhat in Latin America. Strained relations with Brazil led to temporary withdrawal of diplomatic representatives.

The new Czechoslovakia, thrown into Germany's arms, was reported obediently to have renounced its pact of mutual assistance with Soviet Russia.

France, in search of the security for which at Munich it bargained away Czechoslovakia as a defensive outpost on the east of Germany, heard that Germany will demand renunciation of the Franco-Russian treaty.

France also anticipates that Berlin may demand restoration to Germany of Togoland and the Cameroons as part of the price for a German guarantee of French frontiers in Europe.

Reich Air Mastery?

Both France and Britain heard an unwelcome, cogent argument for surrender to Germany of the mastery of Europe. In return for continuing the Anglo-German naval pact, which limits the German navy to 35 per cent of Britain's, Berlin is believed preparing to ask that its numerical superiority in the air, already claimed as a fact, be formally recognized in a treaty subordinating British and French air fleets.

The threat that Germany commanded 10,000 fighting planes ready for action hung over Munich three weeks ago. British and French military experts declared that Germany had a head start in the air—some thought sufficient to match the combined warplanes of Russia, Britain, and France.

At a dinner in Berlin last Tuesday night, the German Government bestowed upon Colonel Lindbergh the Service Cross of the Order of the Air—some thought sufficient to match the combined warplanes of Russia, Britain, and France.

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New Mitteleuropa

Since Munich, aside from averting war, showed that a racial lever could be used to pry off chunks of adjoining territory, other powers continued to follow in Germany's steps. Hungary and Poland focused the trend this week, with Ruthenia on the eastern tip of Slovakia, and Lithuania to the north of Poland, figuring as potential victims.

Poland sent Foreign Minister Joseph Beck to Rumania for an audience with King Carol. Prospects for relieving tension in relations between Hungary and Rumania emerged, if Hungary's demands on Slovakia received Rumanian support. Poland, having already gained the Teschen district from Czechoslovakia, appeared in the role of a pleader with Rumania to support Hungarian claims for restoration of lands cut off from Hungary and included in Czechoslovakia in 1919.

The issue turns on whether the division of Ruthenia shall give Poland and Hungary a continuous border on the east. This would mean a strip that might interfere with Germany's economic and political access through Czechoslovakia to Rumania and the Black Sea. Berlin is reported opposed, and Colonel Beck is reported to have found King Carol also opposed.

Reich: Financier

The primary dispute between Hungary and Czechoslovakia over cession of Slovakian districts with predominant Hungarian populations drags on. Proposal and counter-proposal recall early days of the Czech-German crisis. Troops stand ready, but negotiation still keeps them from moving.

Germany, unchallenged master of Central Europe, is reported supporting Hungarian claims for Slovakian districts up to 51 per cent Magyar in population.

Final disposition of this and other questions in the new Mitteleuropa is not likely to be far from Berlin's wishes. Poland and Rumania alone retain vestiges of ability to stand against German diplomacy, and neither shows much sign of taking such a stand.

Germany this week extended a 60,000,000-mark credit to Poland. A few years ago, France financed Central Europe. Now French credits are curtailed as France grapples a serious international financial situation.

London, too, felt financial as well as diplomatic recession in the wake of Munich. A flight from sterling feeds on rearmament costs.

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Czechs End Soviet Pact
Under Reich's Pressure

Germany is now free to push European control on lines existing at time of World War.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Oct. 22.—Czechoslovakia yesterday terminated its military alliance with Soviet Russia, thereby conceding to Germany the last bulwark against the latter's progress toward control of Central and South-east Europe.

The Czech Foreign Minister, Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky, last night received the Soviet Minister, Sergei S. Alexandrovsky, and during the conversation, according to reliable information here, informed him that Czechoslovakia was henceforth disinterested in the Soviet-Czechoslovak pact.

It is hardly necessary to add that this condition was imposed upon Czechoslovakia by the Third Reich—it was the first demand which Konrad Henlein made in the early part of his celebrated Karlsbad speech of April 24—and that a refusal to yield on the part of this State would have resulted in still stronger German pressure against this Republic.

Simultaneously the Communist press here has ceased to exist, including its leading organ Rude Pravo. While Communism and its propagandists are the first line of attack for National Socialists, obviously the second is the German liberal press in Czechoslovakia, especially where controlled by Jewish emigrants from the Reich.

Leading papers of this kind, namely the Prager Tagblatt and Bohemia, were quick to perceive the course of events and on Oct. 1 gave their

properties of great value, with no compensation paid them, and in many instances have been left without even the small portion which the law allows them to retain.

One instance in the writer's personal knowledge is of such a nature which was divided late in the '20's. The legal amount of land was left to the owners, which they have continued to cultivate, complying with all laws governing the affair. Yet a few months ago "agrarians" invaded and occupied their remaining 1,200 acres (which is divided among five heirs to the estate), and in spite of the fact that the owners are closely related to a Cabinet minister, they have not yet been able to reclaim their land.

A headline frequently seen in Mexico City papers reads—"The

Third of a Series on President Cardenas and the Current Crisis in His Reform Administration.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The chief of the abuses of Mexico's land reform program have operated against the former landowners, both big and small. One of the basic tenets of the Agrarian Law is that the small properties not over 500 acres shall be respected.

In spite of this, such holdings, operated by individual farmers who are among the country's best agriculturalists, have frequently been affected and an aggressive movement is now on foot to check such illegal invasions.

It would indeed be presenting a distorted picture to portray all of the hacendados of the former regime as exploiting masters who sapped both land peasant of their fruits. Many were kindly and just and operated their properties to the benefit of the employees and the nation, as well as to their own. Yet these owners have been bereft of

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Goebbels Views
Germany's Future

By the Associated Press

Hamburg, Germany, Oct. 21. Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels asserted last night that National Socialist Germany, strengthened by territorial gains, would become one of the world's strongest military powers within five years.

Dr. Goebbels, in a long discourse on National Socialist accomplishments, pointed to occupation of the Rhineland and acquisition of Austria and the Sudetenland as proof that Germany would rise to military power.

He gave three months' notice, indicating their closing up at the end of the year if able to continue for so long.

As both Poland and Hungary nibbled at this nation's eastern sectors, Premier Jan Syrovsky dropped a hint in a statement to the domestic press that the four powers which initiated the Munich agreement would be expected to observe guarantees as to its borders.

"We have shown a spirit of denial," he said, "and made great sacrifices for the preservation of peace."

"We have confidence that the assurances given us when we made these sacrifices will be observed. The biggest task confronting the nation at the moment is a definition of its borders."

"An outstanding part of our foreign policy is a sincere effort to come to an understanding with all our neighbors."

The soldier-Premier said that a system of exact equality among the parts of the new state—Bohemia, Slovakia, and Carpatho-Russia (Ruthenia)—had been developed.

Czechs cut budgets to fit shrunken income; Page 2.

Tokyo Elated
By Unresisted
Fall of Canton

Home morale of Japanese lifted after defection over slow advance of drive on Hankow.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 22.—Unanimous enthusiasm was voiced here today over the successful completion of the lightning drive against Canton, newspapers vying with each other in such phrases as "speed unprecedented in world history," and "wonder and amazement of the whole world."

The name of Gen. Motoo Purusho, noted aviation expert, who commanded the Japanese advance, takes its place among Japan's war heroes.

The police decided to permit a lantern parade in celebration of the fall of Canton, although this form of rejoicing is supposedly reserved for the fall of Hankow.

Canton Not Prepared

The speed of the Canton operation gave a visible lift to Japanese home morale, somewhat fatigued by the comparatively slow progress of the Hankow campaign.

Opinion in Japanese military and diplomatic circles is divided whether the feeble Chinese resistance is attributable to political disaffection or military unpreparedness. On the basis of recent personal observations in Canton it seems logical that the second cause is the more probable.

Reinforcements Lacking

A Foreign Office spokesman declared that the swiftness of the Japanese advance is due, first, to failure to anticipate the attack; second, the division of military authority in Canton; third, the absence of necessary reinforcements of modern equipment.

Hope here of the fall of Hankow in the near future is inspired by news that the Japanese river flotilla has passed Hwanfeng, 20 miles east of Hankow, while troops have encircled the key point, Macheng. There is a strong sentimental desire to take Hankow on or before Nov. 3, the anniversary of the birth of the famous Emperor Meiji.

Shanghai Public 'Stunned'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 22.—The Canton debacle stunned the Chinese public which had been prepared by months of boastful forecasting for a long siege. Even the Japanese apparently had not expected the utter lack of obstacles, since Katsuo Okazaki, who flies to Formosa today preliminary to becoming the Canton Consul General, had planned a Tokyo visit before "entering Canton with the vanguard" of Japanese troops.

Suspicion of a "sell-out" is inevitable, but it should be remembered that the Province of Kwangtung contributed heavily to the defense of Hankow from which a quick return of troops and munitions was impossible.

Will China fight on without Canton? Page 4.

Last minute preparations for the start of the new measure were being rushed here, and telegrams and mail in increasing numbers poured down upon Elmer F. Andrews, the Administrator, asking for elucidation of particular points in the law. These messages appeared to come primarily from small business men over the nation asking whether they were included under the provisions, and demanding information as to its interpretation and application.

As to child labor provisions, Miss Lenroot explained here that the new provisions were almost identical with the invalidated 1916 act, thrown out by the Supreme Court in 1918.

50,000 Affected

The high court, she said, would have to reverse itself to let the law survive, and she declared an early case would be brought to its decision. Thus, this section of the law is a direct challenge to the consistency of the court, which, however, has undergone a vast change in outlook and personnel in 20 past years.

"Although Mr. Justice Holmes spoke for a minority of the court in that 5-to-4 decision in 1918," said Miss Lenroot, "he spoke for a majority of the American people."

The court's decision has long ranked in the Children's Bureau, and they expect to see revenge and reversal at last.

Miss Lenroot said her bureau had not yet adopted a final policy on the status of newboys under the law, but that a committee of publishers had proposed an exemption for a certain number of boys not less than 14 years of age who would be permitted to sell or deliver newspapers within restricted hours.

Self-Policing Hoped

Officials of the wage-hour administration meanwhile explained today that there will be no new army of agents to secure enforcement.

TVA Releases Water
For River Navigation

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The TVA has thrown its vast water-control machinery into motion during the current drought to maintain navigation on the lower Tennessee River, Sherman M. Woodward, chief water control planning engineer, said Oct. 21.

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Much Wage-Hour Data Needed



This Committee Will Investigate Textile Field
This is the first of a series of committees to officiate for each industry in administering Wage-Hour Law. Left to right, seated: Donald Nelson, Chairman; Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Law Administrator; Sidney Hillman. Left to right, standing: R. R. West and John R. Cheatham, members of the Committee. Inset: Calvert McGruder, General Counsel of Wage-Hour Administration.

Wage-Hour Law: Effect on Worker

Children's Bureau says about 50,000 young people will be affected by provisions of Act.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the new Fair Labor Standards Act which takes effect at 12:01 a. m. Monday, today issued the long awaited, detailed regulations on records required of employers to show compliance with the wage-hour law.

Meanwhile, Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, which administers the child labor provisions of the same act, estimated that approximately 50,000 young people now at work will be affected.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—About 50,000 young people now at work will be affected by the child labor provisions of the "fair labor standards act" which goes into effect at 12:01 a. m. Monday, Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, declared today.

Last minute preparations for the start of the new measure were being rushed here, and telegrams and mail in increasing numbers poured down upon Elmer F. Andrews, the Administrator, asking for elucidation of particular points in the law. These messages appeared to come primarily from small business men over the nation asking whether they were included under the provisions, and demanding information as to its interpretation and application.

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Wage Law Attitude
Pleases President

By the Associated Press

Hyde Park, N. Y., Oct. 22. President Roosevelt is informed by Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, that there had been such a general disposition on the part of employers to comply with the Wage-Hour law that it is hoped intra-state industries will voluntarily accept the standards set up for interstate firms. The President termed the report very gratifying.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The deep-throated whistle of the "Blank & Black" textile mill of "Anytown," Tennessee, will blow earlier next Monday afternoon. The men and women workers of that town, which may be taken as typical of mill towns all over the South, will jubilantly quit work half an hour or so earlier than they have been quitting. Back home, their mothers and wives and dependents will look at the clock on the kitchen shelf, listen to the whistle at first uncomprehendingly and then smile. For next Monday, Oct. 24, is the day that the great new wage-hour law takes effect for workers the length and breadth of the United States; one of the most far-reaching and most significant laws in the whole history of American social legislation.

Those mill town workers as well as many others over the country may find a little extra money stuffed into their yellow pay envelopes on pay day next week. The new law provides a "floor" for wages of 25 cents an hour, and a "ceiling" for hours of 44 a week.

Difficulties for workers as well as advantages may flow out of the new law in the immediate period of adjustment. For instance, certain managerial employees may lose their jobs now that they are unable to meet the new conditions. The Western Union Company threatens to put out of work many of its messengers; and other employers may follow suit. All this makes for a period of uncertainty and confusion.

The busiest place in Washington today is the office of Elmer F. Andrews, the new wage-hour administrator. All preparations center on next Monday and beyond. Already the office force numbers 80, and a

ment. Existing local, regional and federal agencies will be employed wherever possible. To a considerable degree it is hoped that the law will be self-policing, for it is felt the 90 per cent of employers who seek to abide by the statute will force the minority to come up to its provisions, while at the same time employees may institute suits for back pay if they find that the minimum standards are not followed.

On the other hand, friction with certain employers has already developed, and yesterday in a vigorous statement, Mr. Andrews attacked "a small minority" who, he charged, were seeking to sabotage the act by shutting down plants or dismissing employees. Many of these plants were attributing seasonal shutdowns to the anticipated effect of the law, he said which imposes an immediate 25 cents an hour minimum wage, and a 44-hour maximum week. Mr. Andrews asserted some plants had been working overtime to accumulate inventories in order to shut down.

The answer to Mr. Andrews' blast did not come in formal replies, but in news items largely from the south of further sporadic small plant closings attributed by employers to inability to comply with the law.

Federal officials were watching the situation carefully but professed no immediate concern. Most helpful factor, they said, was the general business recovery movement now under way.

Clean Heels for Scots' Names

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—In a rapidly changing world, Scotland remains staunchly loyal to the favorite Christian names of 80 years ago, according to an analysis recently made by the Registrar General.

In 1880 the most popular boys' Christian names, as recorded in the birth indexes for that year, were John, James, William, Alexander, Robert, George, David, Thomas, and Andrew. The present analysis shows that John, James, and William can still display a clean pair of heels to any rivals, but that Alexander has dropped one place, while Thomas has moved up one at the expense of David.

The most popular of the newcomers is Ian, which achieves tenth place in the present reckoning, but did not qualify at all in 1880. Patrick, Dugald, and Lachlan, and such Biblical names as Abner, Gideon, and Ezekiel have now fallen into disfavor.

An equal conservatism prevails among girls. Margaret, Mary, and Elizabeth led the field in 1880, and they do so today, but Catherine has pushed Anne out of the fourth position. Parents prospecting in terri-

Going into effect will mean more money and fewer hours to thousands of employees.

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ties of nomenclature unexplored in 1880 show distinct liking for Sheila, Irene, Dorothy, Maureen, and Shirley. (Yes, there are cinemas in Scotland, which Scott and Stevenson made into the shrine or temple of romance.)

The old surnames, too, in spite of a vastly increased competition—there are 13,776 surnames in Scotland today, against 6,223 80 years ago—still more than hold their own. Smith, MacDonald, and Brown continue to beat all challengers.

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
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Michigan Race
Stirred Up By
Dies Hearing

Governor Murphy blamed for prolonging strike by two ousted State Republican officials.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Dies committee investigating un-American activities whose hearings have developed more headlines and more denials than almost anything Washington has seen in a decade entered a brand new realm this week, and one which is likely to cause even more controversy than anything before.

This is because testimony before it directly affected a bitter current election campaign in Michigan, where Gov. Frank Murphy, the Democrat now running for re-election, was attacked by two Dies committee witnesses, both of whom happened to be Republicans, of "treasonable" activities in the 1937 sit-down strike. Governor Murphy, in a speech, promptly issued a blanket denial of the charges. Oct. 21, which were made by John M. Barringer, ousted City Manager of Flint, and Judge Paul V. Gadoia, of the Genesee County Circuit Court of Appeals at Flint.

Testimony Weakened

The Dies committee witnesses undertook this week to link the Committee for Industrial Organization with Communism. Both this subject and the part of Governor Murphy in what developed into the first major sit-down strike in U. S. history, are admittedly of deepest interest to labor and the whole public. Unfortunately, the same handicaps of those named earlier in the Dies committee has labored from the start, seem to make its evidence questionable and any ultimate findings open to doubt. This is the willingness to take unsupported hearsay evidence, rumors, and allegations, and where direct attacks are made, and names named, to either refuse or neglect to hear the evidence of the other side.

The excuse of the Dies committee is that it has not time to do this. In the

Must Ruthenia Disappear? 'Inspired Silence' Says 'No'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Bucharest's inspired silence coupled with Warsaw's inspired silence establish the fact that Foreign Minister Joseph Beck's recent dash to Galatz failed to persuade King Carol that Ruthenia ought to be given to Hungary in order to establish a common Polish-Hungarian frontier. Nothing, of course, is known officially. Indeed as far as officialdom is concerned Mr. Beck merely went to Rumania to pass the time of day, but informed circles have no doubt as to what has happened.

Rumanian rejection of the common frontier plan is based on the fact that Ruthenians want to remain in Czechoslovakia, and it is stated in Bucharest that the 40,000 Rumanian inhabitants of Ruthenia have also petitioned King Carol against transfer of Ruthenia to Hungary.

It is further declared that Rumania isn't prepared to desert its ally in its hour of need and thus force acceptance of additional amputations.

Another consideration which is understood to have weighed with King Carol is the desirability of keeping open a possible alternative line of communication with the West. Cession of Ruthenia would give Hungary control of all of Rumania's westward routes except the very roundabout one through Yugo-

Air War Test Found to Show Value of Civilian Observers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILSON, N. C.—A war that wasn't a war ended in this section of the State after two weeks of maneuvers, the like of which, it is said, have never been held in the United States. Brig. Gen. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Blue Army defense Commander with headquarters at Fort Bragg, N. C., declared that the tests had been a success in every way possible.

For four hours in the morning and four hours at night during seven days 1,500 civilians acted as observers of enemy planes operating from

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\$180 minimum first cabin cruise off-season fare. Full season fare \$550. Tourist fare \$410.
VIA AMERICAN REPUBLICS LINE TO BRAZIL URUGUAY ARGENTINA

Czechs Cut Budgets to Fit Shrunk Income

Self-determination theory apparently ignored in several of the areas ceded to Germany.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 22.—Economy is the keynote of everything in Czechoslovakia nowadays.

The 1939 budget in preparation will be quite different from former ones, since receipts will be only about 50 per cent of last year's.

There will be four budgets in all, namely, one for the whole State, one for Bohemia and Moravia, one for Slovakia, and one for Ruthenia.

All items of expenditure are being ruthlessly examined and any exceptional grants or luxuries will be excluded. In Prague the shortage of fuel has led to an official appeal urging economy in the use of coal and coke. Schools are open only five days a week on account of the fuel problem.

But despite tremendous reconstruction problems ahead, the general atmosphere is one of greater optimism since peace has been made with Germany. This is echoed in Premier Jan Syrovsky's statement to the press yesterday, when he maintained that a solid basis for new State industry, agriculture, and trade had been established.

Conditions at Prague are returning to normal. Limited telephone communications abroad are now possible and postal services are being speeded up, though there are still great delays, especially in services with neighbor states. Press censorship, however, still continues very strong.

A new public works program, to increase employment, is projected. It will consist mainly of building new roads and railway lines.

Rail Transport Disconnected
The railway problem, in fact, illustrates as perhaps no other aspect of the Czechoslovakian situation the problems raised by dismemberment.

Maps published here showing the new boundaries as drawn by the International Sudetenland Commission have been viewed chiefly in relation to the area ceded to Germany. The official maps show that the actual area ceded to the Reich did, in fact, approximately equal the so-called Godesberg demands. But less attention has been focused on the ambiguous position in which Czechoslovakia has been placed with its rail lines severed by German-controlled territory.

The frontier cuts through all of the main lines of communication between the Capital of Prague and more distant parts of the Republic.

The main route from Prague to Moravia and Slovakia is twice intersected by German territory between Prague and Brunn and Bratislava. Similarly the route from Prague to Mährisch Oestau has several long strips of German territory running across it.

It seems clear that if Czechoslovakia is to continue in any sense on an integrated national basis, extensive new rail lines will have to be constructed.

Power Station in Germany
Other fantastic results are that the power station which supplies Prague is now in Germany. So is the reservoir from which Brunn gets its drinking water. So are the mines from which the Skoda works at Pilsen get their coal.

Another aspect of the problem arises from the fact that the population base has been calculated by administrative districts, and in accordance with the antiquated census figures it is estimated that there are some 850,000 Czechs whose homes are now in the ceded areas. These figures of 1910 did not reflect the nationality of individuals but classed them according to the language in which they normally did business.

Thus Mr. Wickham Steed, former editor of The Times of London, who was living in Vienna at the time of the census, says he was put down as a German.

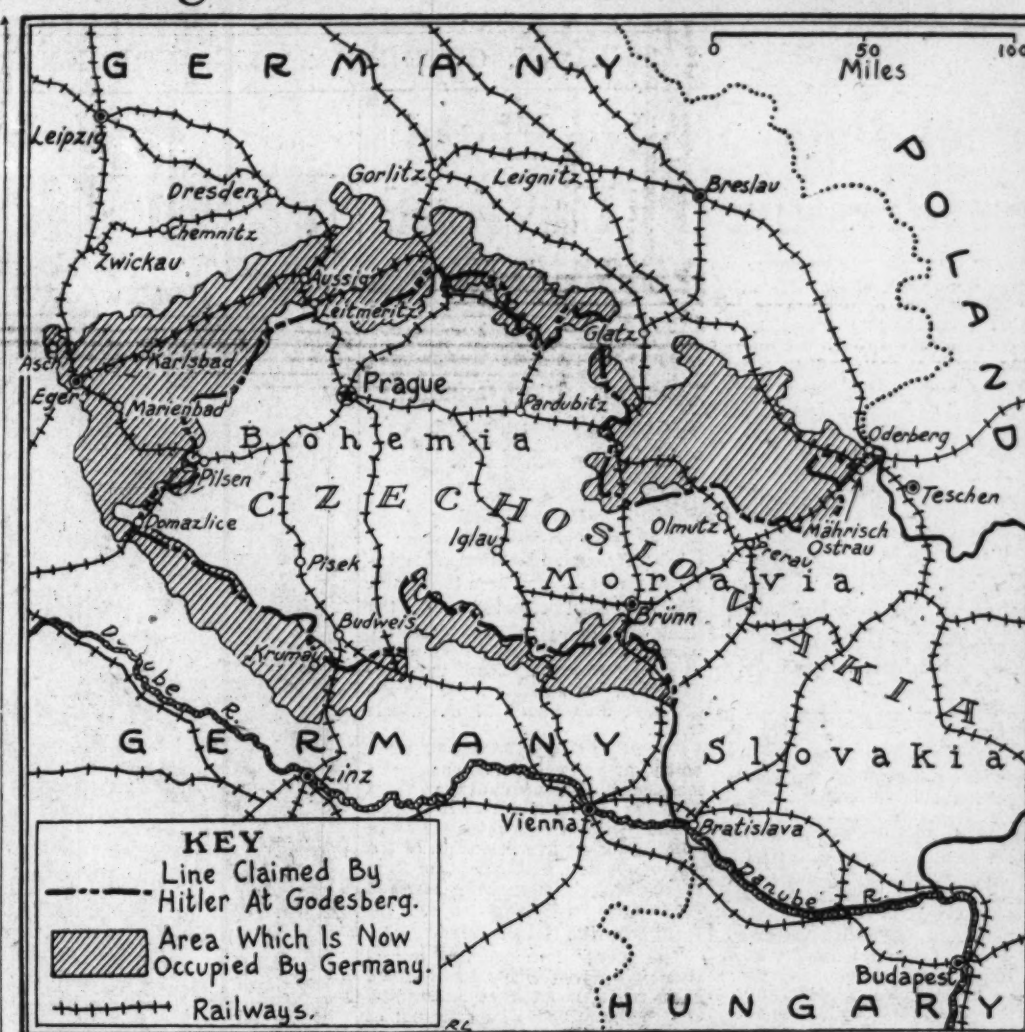
Examples Cited by Czechs
The result is that in the town of Policka, whose population according to the latest figures is 6,006, and of whom only 149 are German, has been given to Germany. So has Mährisch Kromau, southwest of Brunn, which contains 2,844 Czechs and 502 Germans. This town was left in Czechoslovakia under the Godesberg plan.

Numerous other examples are cited by the Czechs, particularly round Troppau and Mährisch Oestau, where the compact Czech districts, which under Godesberg remained Czech, have been awarded to Germany in accordance with the International Commission's interpretation of the new settlement.

Against 850,000 Czechs whose homes are now in Germany, Prague estimates that there are about 350,000 Germans still left in Czechoslovakia. Under the Munich terms both of these minorities have the right to be exchanged within six months. As there are half a million more Czechs than Germans who are entitled and will almost certainly want to be transferred, Prague is asking where it is to put this large influx, seeing that Czechoslovakia has lost about one-third of its original territory, including sections to Poland and Hungary.

An Economic Assessment
The economic assessment of what is left to Czechoslovakia presents difficulties because the situation is still in flux. Yet if the number of workers in the districts ceded to Germany is compared with those for all of pre-dismemberment Czechoslovakia a thoroughly accurate picture is obtained.

On this basis one of the most conservative estimates utilizing cen-



Czechoslovakia After the Munich Settlement
Map drawn from the official chart of the Sudetenland Commission, showing the division of the country into German-occupied areas and the remaining Czechoslovak territory. The map includes labels for various cities like Prague, Brno, and Opatowitz, and shows the borders with Germany, Poland, and Hungary. A key indicates the line claimed by Hitler at Godesberg and the area occupied by Germany.

sus figures of 1930, shows that Czechoslovakia has retained 52 per cent of its mines, 30 per cent of its glass manufacturing, 70 per cent of its metal industries, perhaps less than 60 per cent of its chemical industries, 75 per cent of its clothes, shoes, foodstuffs, and woodworking industries, 50 per cent of its paper manufacturing, 20 per cent of its musical instrument manufacturing, 32 per cent of its toys manufacturing, and about half of its textiles capacity.

More than anything else, Mr. Kennedy's remarks serve to emphasize the conflict among the framers of American foreign policy as to the attitude which the United States should maintain toward what is going on in Europe. But it is important to note that the point of view of specific diplomatic moves.

For while there is a sharp divergence as to attitude among Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy advisers, there is relatively little difference as to the actual foreign policy. Stated in simplest terms the difference amounts to whether or not the United States should appear to be continuing to happen in Europe in the direction of a rationalized readjustment of Europe to Germany's new found position of influence and power.

The group which Mr. Kennedy's remarks reflect holds that however distasteful the methods of change have been, Europe has suffered from a rigid enforcement of the post-war settlement and that the breaking of the rigid lines of that settlement introduces an element of fluidity and creates an opportunity for change which is the inevitable first step toward a sound resettlement.

Starting with this premise, this first group feels that it is the desirable thing for the United States to stand quietly on the sidelines withholding moral judgment and prepared to aid when the time comes for readjusting the opportunity which may develop for a new and "more realistic" settlement.

The second group adopts the premise that the Munich Settlement succeeded in doing nothing more than whet Germany's appetite for power. But it does not progress from this to the conclusion that the logical conclusion that the United States should participate in active steps to curb Germany's new might.

The question raised in London by Mr. Kennedy's speech implies the acceptance by President Roosevelt of the first-mentioned point of view can probably be answered in the negative. It appears to be the minority point of view. And there are reasons for believing that when Mr. Kennedy states an attitude of neutrality in the Chamberlain orbit, he is at odds with the attitude of the President himself.

There are known to be persons close to the President who feel that Mr. Kennedy has personally moved too far into the Chamberlain orbit of thought.

Both groups agree that there is nothing in the European situation which would justify the United States in deferring extensive rearmament. There is as nearly complete unanimity of opinion on that subject as has ever been achieved in high quarters here on a decision affecting foreign policy in recent years.

Even those most anxious to see some American contribution to the Chamberlain efforts toward conciliation would not favor at this time any such tangible move as a trade agreement with Germany, or even a step so minor as the lifting of Secretary Ickes' personal sanction against the sale of helium to Germany.

On the other hand, those who feel

Jury Upholds Husband in Slaying of Rival
CHICAGO (AP)—A jury of 11 husbands and a bachelor decided that Rudolph Sikora was justified in killing Edward Solomon, who had won the admitted affections of Mr. Sikora's wife. The wife had left Mr. Sikora, according to testimony at the trial, and her mother testified she had tried in vain to reconcile the couple.

The foreman of the jury told the court: "We felt he acted in a way that should protect the sanctity of the American home."

The wife, Mrs. Margaret Sikora, testified against her husband at the trial. The State contended divorce was the only legal remedy, if a wife leaves her husband.

What Men Do
Seven-tenths of employed men are in manufacturing, agriculture, and trade.

1,000 Apply for 54 New Farms In Netherlands Drainage Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM.—The newly won soil of the Netherlands' twelfth province, the 50,000-acre North West Polder which is the first completed section of the Zuiderzee draining scheme, is attracting farmers from all over the country. For the 54 new farms to be leased this fall, there were more than 1,000 applicants.

By the latest granting of farm leases the number of privately operated farms in the North West Polder, called "Wieringermeer," which was reclaimed from the sea and pumped dry only seven years ago—has risen to 268, and the area under private cultivation is now nearly 30,000 acres. Some 7,500 more acres will be parceled out when the State has erected farms and barns and fully equipped them.

State to Keep 2,500 Acres
Permanent State operation of land will be limited to 2,500 acres only, mainly for experimental and research work. More than 75 per cent of the land run by private farmers is used for arable soil and the rest is used for pasture. Crops are very satisfactory. Hay is abundant. Herdsmen are content. Until now the milk production has been sold to the dairy factories on the "continent" of North Holland. Next year the "Wieringermeer" will have its own dairy factory.

The great Zuiderzee draining scheme which ultimately will add 550,000 acres to Netherlands' arable soil is not, however, the only land-reclaiming plan in the Netherlands. Looking for projects which may provide jobs for unemployed, the authorities need not look far to find suitable objects in this low country of water, meadows, streams, canals, and ditches.

While in other places the municipalities have magnificent parks, swimming pools, and playgrounds constructed by unemployed under work-providing schemes, the city of Dordrecht, among other achievements, has added 1,500 acres of arable land to its territory. Dordrecht on the River Merwede is one of the oldest towns in this country. It has suffered greatly from floods.

Land Reclaimed
In the historic St. Elizabeth flood of 1421 no less than 100,000 acres of ground were swallowed up in Dordrecht's neighborhood. In the course of the centuries new accretions of ground formed in the new inland sea and these shallows and islands were gradually enclosed with dikes. Thus the water area slowly shrank and the land area has grown.

In 1926 an area of more than 2,500 acres, the so-called "Biesboschpolder" was reclaimed. This reclaiming scheme was undertaken to give work to the jobless. The Government, the Province of South Holland, and the Municipality of Dordrecht united in spending 2,000,000 florins over 12 years.

Today the soil is yielding excellent crops. Fourteen big farms have started. Juvenile unemployed recently finished 13 farm buildings, with ten families, comprising 70 people, live in the newly-won land, where 160 laborers find employment throughout the year.

Beethoven in Midst of Bombs; Music Tempers War in Spain
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALENCIA, Spain.—The extent to which music continues to temper this country's third year of civil war is regarded as an encouraging aspect of the situation. Here, recently, the Municipal Orchestra, interrupted by the air-raid siren, bowed to demands from the audience and concluded the last movement of Beethoven's Fourth Symphony while bombs exploded less than two kilometers from the theater.

An ovation to the conductor José Manuel Izquierdo and his 80 instrumentalists was led personally by Gen. José Muga, Commander of the Central Zone's Republican forces.

This orchestra's winter season of weekly concerts started Oct. 2, and similar activity is maintained by Perez Casa's National Orchestra in Barcelona, and the Madrid Municipal Orchestra. Valencia's noted choirs are still appreciated in their home province, and around Valencia the celebrated village bands, one of which recently took an international prize, are in regular demand. Several bands have been distributed along the various fronts where they are acclaimed by the soldiers.

In Valencia, the Council of Music of the Ministry of Education is the organization in which both composers and publishers are centralized, and the Council's de luxe edition of patriotic song books and general musical scores are a paradoxical reflection on war-ridden conditions. At the city's Conservatory, too, though the majority of students are away at the front, the professors still retain their employment at a minimum monthly salary of 3,000 pesetas (about \$250 at the official exchange rate).

In the schools of Central Spain a plan is being considered to make the sol-fa system of note-reading an obligatory study; the development of a sense of music in children right from school age, it is argued, is an educational essential.

It is natural that the patriotic mood should mark much of contemporary Spanish composition. Extemporization is a favorite pastime of the soldier, and folk-lore melodies particularly come in for a broad degree of individual adaptation. Many young composers are bending their talents to the nurturing of a new patriotic idiom among them Rodolfo Hauffert and Carlos Palacios, whose "Companies of Steel" is spoken of as a Spanish "Tipperary." But mostly improvisation on established tunes is the familiar course.

The typically national "Flamenco" music finds wide expression among the masses of the people. In the streets, cafes and hotels, trains, and workshops of the towns and villages, individual exponents of this almost Arabic-flavored music are always to be heard. Radios and gramophones are rarely available for public entertainment, so that these

Bonnet Thanks Roosevelt
PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP)—George Bonnet, Foreign Minister, in a brief speech last night, praised President Roosevelt's part in "saving European peace" in September. He spoke before the National Confederation of War Veterans.

'Big Bill' Dwyer Sued For \$3,715,907 Taxes
NEW YORK (AP)—William (Big Bill) Dwyer, whom Federal officials once called "head of the run-runners," was asked Oct. 21 to pay Uncle Sam \$3,715,907.

U. S. Attorney Michael F. Walsh filed suit in Federal Court for that amount, claiming Dwyer owed income tax, interest, and penalties.

The suit covered the years from 1922 to 1929, inclusive, except for parts of 1926 and 1927, when "Big Bill" was in jail for conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws, and from 1931 to 1936.

The Government claimed that Dwyer's income during those years exceeded \$8,000,000. Mr. Walsh stated that the defendants paid part of his taxes and agreed to make up the rest in installments.

Stone Age Village Found
RIGA, Latvia (AP)—Remains of a stone age settlement believed 4,000 years old have been discovered in the River Itha in eastern Latvia. They include fragments of beautifully embellished pots, amber and bone ornaments and axes of horn and flint.

WALK-OVER Tyroli
unlined Salzburg Softie
From the way this sporty peasant shoe feels, you may think you've absent-mindedly gone out in bedroom slippers. Yet it will keep its smart shape through rugged wear. Black or brown llama calf. \$6.95
Walk-Over Shoe Stores
378 Washington Street BOSTON 170 Tremont Street

Links in Christianity's Chain

Ambrose, the Governor, Entered Church as Peacemaker and Became Bishop of Milan—Augustine Stabilized Christian Doctrine

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The life story of Ambrose, stalwart churchman, was in sharp contrast to that of Augustine, who, by the way, was converted by hearing Ambrose preach. Ambrose, born in A.D. 340, was the son of a civil officer in Trier, now in Western Germany. Educated to follow the career of his father, so well known did he become for his skill in civic affairs and integrity, that in 374 he was appointed to the governorship of Northern Italy, with headquarters at Milan.

The old controversy between Arian and Athanasian doctrines waxed warm in this city, and when the Arian bishop died, at once the question as to the attitude of his successor on these fundamentals became acute. While the two factions were engaged in heated controversy over the election of a bishop, Ambrose, as Governor, entered the Church as peacemaker. Immediately his presence became known, the cry, "Ambrose, Bishop!" was raised and became so insistent that the young Governor, whose whole career had been devoted to civic affairs, was elected to the exalted ecclesiastical position of Bishop of Milan.

Although himself unbaptized, Ambrose believed the call from God, and entered upon his work with commendable zeal. One of his first acts was to give his wealth to the Church for the poor. His high talents exercised as civil administrator were now vigorously devoted to the service of the growing Church at a time when wise and courageous administration was much needed. He withstood all efforts to establish the Arian doctrine in the West, and with equal success opposed the effort of a party in Rome who supported the Emperor, Valentinian II, when he undertook to set up a heathen altar of Victory in the Senate Chamber.

Won Victory Over Theodosius
An even greater victory was won over Theodosius, Emperor in the East. Although regarded as a man of Christian character and notably humble, yet at times he gave way to extreme anger and violence of temper. When one of his military commanders in Thessalonica was slain during a riot of the citizens, Theodosius was so exercised over the incident that he ordered a massacre, which resulted in the destruction of some 7,000 persons.

Upon receipt of the news, Ambrose called upon Theodosius to repent and publicly manifest his repentance. This he refused to do. When on the next Christmas, the Emperor appeared at the Milan church, the door was shut in his face. The Emperor's plea, "David sinned but was forgiven," brought the response from Ambrose, "If you have sinned like David, like David you must repent."

It is an earnest of Theodosius' high sense of honor as a Christian that he did repent, and in sackcloth was restored to communion. When later he passed on, he left his children in Ambrose's care.

Ambrose attained such success as a theological writer that he was known as a Doctor, or authorized teacher, of the Church. He believed fully in the ascetic life, but not to the extent of fanaticism.

His attitude toward sin and grace is well illustrated by his words, "I will not glory because I am righteous, but I will glory because I am redeemed. I will not glory because I am free from sin, but because my sins are forgiven." Ambrose was prominent in the development of hymnology in the West. A man of strong character, of sound principles, he did much to stabilize the Church and society at a time when the Empire was trembling from the blows of its powerful enemies.

Augustine's Contributions

Among the stabilizing influences exercised through great personalities during the troubled fourth and fifth centuries was the life of Augustine, St. Augustine, as the Church came to recognize him. His early life was one of paradox and romance, yet in his later years his stability of character and clarity of vision added much to the strength of the Church in the West. His life story runs like this: He was born at Tagaste, not far from Hippo, in North Africa, in A. D. 354, at a time when Christian doctrine was very

Eighteenth of 56 Articles

generally accepted in that section of the world. Alexandria and Carthage had long been centers of education and were especially famous for the many scholars engaged in the pursuit of philosophy and religion. Hippo was also a center of Christianity presided over by a bishop.

Augustine's father was a pagan, but his mother was a devout Christian, whose influence over the young man was always toward the promotion of spiritual growth. While at school at Carthage, the lad lost what interest as a child he may have had in Christianity, but he gained a reputation for his scholarship. His life at that period became one of dissipation for which he later deeply repented.

It was probably while still at Carthage that he embraced the doctrine of Manichaeism, a Persian religion which insisted that two principles existed from the beginning of creation, "Light" which was Spirit and good, and Darkness, which was matter and evil; that there are three ages in the history of time: (1) before this visible world, the two principles were wholly separate, Light above, and Darkness below; (2) the present age, Light and Dark have commingled in a universal conflict; (3) to come, Light will triumph and Dark will be relegated to its dismal abode forever. (The Columbia Encyc.)

Converted by Ambrose
To this fantastic religion Augustine committed himself. In his early twenties he went to Rome and engaged to teach in Milan, at the request of the Manichaeans. There studies of the Greek philosophers turned him from his former convictions, and while in an unsettled state of thought, he came under the influence of the great churchman, Ambrose, Bishop of Milan. After a protracted mental struggle, Augustine, at the age of 33, embraced Christianity, was baptized, and from that time threw his whole weight on the side of propagating this growing religion. He returned to his native town in Africa, became connected with the Church in Hippo and later its Bishop, an office he little desired.

Scholars of wide knowledge and sound judgment have characterized Augustine as second only to Paul in his success in propagating the Christian religion. He is generally regarded as the founder of theology, that is, of the orderly and competent study of the foundation of religion and worship. Two at least of his works, "Confessions" and "City of God," have gained a high place in Christian exegesis. The former, dealing with his own experiences and especially with his struggles while searching for the true God, is valued as one of the most effective guides in the spiritual life. The latter, dealing with the rise of Christianity upon the ruins of Roman civilization, was written as he witnessed the decline and fall of a once great power. He also wrote "On the Trinity," a systematization of Christian doctrine (The Columbia Encyc.).

Exposed Religious Fallacies

Because of his close association with it in youth, Augustine was especially effective in denying the false doctrines of Manichaeism. He also exposed the fallacies held by the Donatists, a sect that denied the right to return to the fold of those who, under persecution, became apostates to Christianity. Against Pelagius, who denied that man originally was sinful or had ever fallen, he hurled arguments which

reverberated throughout the Christian world.

Augustine's own experience in sinful practices aroused him to defend the doctrine that God's grace is necessary, is in fact the only means for the redemption of sin. Not only were his writings of importance in stabilizing contemporary Christian doctrine, but through the intervening centuries their influence has been very great. From the writings of Augustine, Calvin is said to have derived his theories regarding predestination.

Two sharply contrasted pictures of his early life, taken from many incidents in his "Confessions," will illustrate the mental condition of the young Augustine. Writing of his sinful youth, he says: "I committed theft from the wantonness of iniquity; it was not the effect of the theft but the sin itself which I wished to enjoy." And he states that he stole pears from a neighbor's pear tree not for the pears, for he had plenty at home, but for the love of thieving. To point the ways of evil he relates many instances of sinful living.

Witnessed Religion's Comfort
After a long round of such practices, conscience began to work within this brilliant young man. "Why could simple folk find such comfort in religion?" he asked himself, when he lived in sheer misery. He found his answer in his own stubborn will. In the midst of his struggle, he writes, a voice came to him saying, "Take up and read," and turning the leaves of a copy of Paul's Epistles he happened upon the words in Romans XIII:13, 14, that which revealed his mental situation so clearly that it was as a message from Heaven. He hastened to tell his mother, who had never despaired of his final conversion. At once he gave up his work as a teacher of rhetoric, and, under the tutelage of the saintly Ambrose, entered heartily upon the study of the Christian religion as taught by its Founder.

Augustine's varied life well illustrates the redemption which Christianity brought and still brings to those who yield whole-heartedness to its beneficent influence. Little wonder that he became so ardent and so powerful a preacher of the potency of God's grace, and the immanence of divine forgiveness. Few if any other Christians in those early centuries did more to present the doctrines of Jesus as a means of redemption and salvation through repentance and spiritual baptism.

The sun of righteousness shines brightly upon those mountain peaks of spiritual vision. A new light of liberation reflected through consecrated lives became the resplendent beacon which guided the faithful through the Dark Ages, just beginning to cast their deepening shadows over a struggling world.

Those lives were indeed the great chain of Christian Brotherhood which has bound humanity, willing to be bound, into an everlasting unity.

This great churchman and saint should not be confused with another Augustine, also canonized, who, toward the end of the sixth century, was sent by Pope Gregory the Great to Christianize pagan Britain. This Augustine was so successful in his efforts as missionary that he was made the first Archbishop of Canterbury. He laid the foundation for the loyalty of the English Church to Rome, a loyalty which endured for nearly a thousand years, a loyalty which saved England from the ecclesiastical isolation which befell their Celtic brethren to the westward. This phase of Christian development is given attention in a later chapter.

April Debut for Television

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Television, long awaited, is scheduled to make its public debut next April, according to David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America. Development has proceeded far enough to permit the beginning of limited telecasts in the Manhattan area and the sale of television sets to the public, he told the Board of Directors of the Radio Manufacturers' Association Oct. 20. The million dollars' worth of experiment lavished on television during the past few years having advanced it to a stage where the public may buy sets without fear of their rapidly becoming obsolete.

Various radio manufacturers have revealed that they are already building and refining television sets and RCA has offered the result of its experiments to

such of its licensees as wish to enter the manufacturing field.

So far sets seem to be limited to those reproducing pictures seven by nine inches in size. Some sets are equipped both for sound and picture, while others concentrate wholly on pictures. Manufacturers' estimates now place the price of television sets between \$150 and \$1,000.

Th start of telecasting is timed to coincide with the opening of the New York World's Fair. The National Broadcasting Company will telecast from a transmitter atop the Empire State Building, although its programs will originate in the RCA building, while the Columbia Broadcasting Company is now installing a transmitter atop the Chrysler Building.

The National Broadcasting Company believes, Mr. Sarnoff said, that by the time the Fair opens on April 30, 1939, it will be on the air with television programs for at least two hours each week. Telecasts of telecasts will also be expected by the date of the Fair's opening.

Mr. Sarnoff emphasized that next spring's telecasting would necessarily be limited in scope and experimental in nature, since there are still a host of problems that either need solving or have not yet been solved. It is not expected that it will be possible to receive telecasts much beyond a 50-mile radius from the transmitter.

Radio circles voiced the opinion that once television surmounts the first bumps it will quickly develop into a major American industry, affording employment for thousands of workmen, and that it will rapidly improve under a growing public demand.

Studebaker Maps Employee Training

WASHINGTON (AP)—John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, said Oct. 20 the Government hoped to establish a training program for all public employees.

Greater efficiency in public service would be the goal, Mr. Studebaker told the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

He said the Government was organizing a new unit in the Office of Education to correlate employee-training efforts of federal, state and local agencies.

'The World Is Mine'



Photograph of Woman and Two Dogs
This is one of the 1,800 pictures chosen to be exhibited at the Annual Convention of the Photographers Association of America held recently at Chicago.

Argentina Bars Abuse of 'Adopted' Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—State adoption of children and special juvenile courts are proposed by the Federal Government as an immediate program to face and solve the problems of the abandoned and exploited child in Argentina. Each proposal is the subject of a special bill sent to Congress by the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction, with the approval of President Ortiz, and complemented with a formal appeal for early passage of the private project of Dr. Benjamin Gonzalez, Deputy for the autarchical constitution of the National Guardianship of Minors, a State organization to sponsor collective homes.

The State legislative proposals are fortified by a large volume of research work which was crystallized in the conclusions of the first Latin American Criminological Congress held in this city last July. Dr. Jorge

E. Coll, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, who is largely responsible for the presentation of the bills now before Congress, filled a prominent role at that gathering.

Quick-Growing Country
Congress, on receiving the projects, was reminded by the Executive there were more than 1,000,000 children in Argentina who did not attend schools—a deficiency by no means due to lack of educational establishments but rather to "social phenomena peculiar to our ethnic and economic evolution," as also to failure to provide appropriate teaching systems.

As mentioned in the project, only a country like the United States can appreciate the "American characteristics" of territorial extension, immigration, and an all-consuming desire to do everything at once. In Argentina, it has already been discovered that the educational problem was only partially solved by the passage of a compulsory school attendance law. It is

impossible to deny the existence of large-scale juvenile vagrancy and delinquency, and, as Dr. Coll admits, slavery, due to "social phenomena."

Legalized State adoption of the abandoned child will strike at the roots of this pressing problem. It is argued by the Government before Congress. It is proposed to get away from the pitfalls of the old Roman law, which still remains the bulwark of the penal code in Latin-American countries, and provide State protection for minors only up to the age of 18. The law will acknowledge all existing cases of private or collective adoption of children, but these in the future will be allowed to make their own decision at the age mentioned.

End of Slavery
It is hoped that this law, when approved, will eliminate the conditions of child slavery which are hardly compatible with the Argentine conquests in the general social sphere.

Speaking in this connection, Dr. Coll said, "I know of innumerable cases where children suffer from overwork. There are many real boy martyrs in this country, boys who are working, and no one knowing why they are working and how they came to be placed in work. That is the position of many children who are brought into the towns from the country and on the generous excuse that the father gave them to me. These are some of the illegal cases which the law will meet."

Another defect of existing legislation, according to the Government, is that adoption continues legalized after a person becomes of age and is possible even among adults. This encourages falsification of public deeds and numerous changes in civil condition and other contraventions of the law to secure the property of the adopted. Machinery will also be set up to restore children to their families, where possible.

While State intervention in adoption will assist in the solution of the legal side of the problem, the moral aspect is left to the new children's courts. The bill referring to them was sent to Congress simultaneously.

These new courts, Dr. Coll declared, in explaining the proposed law, will start from the basic point that the judicial inquiry concerns the child and not the crime.

Children's judges must be lawyers, according to the proposed law, but not mere formalists. Personal intervention is expected to play an important part, and it is held fundamental by the State that the judge should be understanding and sympathetic.

Colony Homes

The immediate legislative program will be completed with the adoption of a third law, the proposed Patronato Nacional de Menores, which has also been commended to Congress. Originally, it was intended to establish five colony homes of the "Ricardo Gutierrez" class at Marcos Paz but it is now considered necessary to build a colony-home in each province. The members of the Patronato, or Guardians, will control the homes and personnel, and be allowed 500 pesos monthly for traveling expenses.

Kings Meet at London

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth yesterday entertained Leopold, King of the Belgians, and his sister, the Crown Princess of Italy, at lunch at Buckingham Palace.

Library Needs of Southeast Focused for 1938 Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Southeastern Library Association will convene here for its biennial session Oct. 26 to 29 to consider primarily library needs of this section, to urge the development of county and regional libraries, and to enlist citizen interest in enlarging library facilities.

About 250 delegates from eight States—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi—are expected.

With many accomplishments to its credit, the Association will consider still further the needs of the section served. Development of county and regional libraries, though much advanced during the past decade, still has far to go, it was stated. Federal and State aid, on a basis similar to that afforded schools, extension of library service through the WPA, and enlisting of citizen interest in enlarging library facilities are among the subjects for discussion.

Organization

The 1938 meeting recalls that the first meeting was held 18 years ago in the fall of 1920 at Signal Mountain, Tenn. That meeting was informal with about 100 librarians present and was called for the purpose of forming the Association. Meetings of the parent organization, the National Library Association, presented little opportunity to discuss those problems peculiar to the Southeastern region, and leaders realized that social and economic differences in the area and the stage of library development in the South at that time made it imperative that special consideration be given to these sectional problems.

It is to the credit of those librarians who charted the course of the Association during its earlier years that a clear and common-sense plan for library development gradually emerged. A study of the programs of those early meetings shows a willingness to discuss and face facts. Standards were set up, which, if attained, would put southern libraries in step with the most progressive libraries in the national picture. With this regional planning as a background the Association has gone steadily forward in spite of the seemingly constant drawback of lack of funds. State extension service has been established in many states, furnishing leadership for small and struggling libraries in those states.

Extension service for the whole section was greatly enhanced by the appointment of a southern field representative attached to the American Library Association and operating under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, Miss Tommie Dora Barker of Atlanta occupied

this position during the six years of its existence, from 1930-36, her findings appearing in a book, "Libraries of the South" published in 1936.

The policy recommended by the Southeastern Association in 1923 that library service for Negroes should be a part of every public library program was materially aided by the incorporation of library service to the Negroes as an integral part of the Rosenwald County Library demonstration in 1929.

Another aim of the Southeastern Association has been realized in the adoption of standards for high school libraries by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, thereby making the inclusion of an adequate library an essential for an accredited high school. This naturally created a demand for more trained librarians and as a result of this and the growth in public library service, courses in library science have been introduced into many colleges and universities in the South.

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School advertisements are published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. For information about schools not advertised in the current issues, write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts.

Broader Social Security Act Proposed by Advisory Council

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Plans to broaden the Social Security Act to include 5,000,000 farm laborers and domestic servants were under discussion here today in a joint conference between the 25-man Advisory Council on Social Security, and Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer, together with board actuaries and Treasury tax experts.

Pushed forward by the pressure of old age and similar programs of a radical nature in the various states, liberalization of the present Federal law is regarded as a certainty, and little difficulty is expected in getting Congress to pass any measure offered by the Administration.

The Advisory Council is composed of industrial and economic representatives, under the chairmanship of J. Douglas Brown, Professor at Princeton. The discussion is participated in by E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the Finance Committee of United States Steel Corporation, and Marion B. Folsom, Treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company.

The conference met yesterday and continued today, setting next December as its deadline for reporting recommendations to Congress for revision of the big act. The committee's report, dealing essentially with old age provisions of the act, is expected to provide a basis for President Roosevelt's 1939 program to sidetrack Townsend and similar plans.

"I am almost sure we are pointing toward recommendations in De-

ember," said Professor Brown. "When we get through we think we can give a balanced report which will tie together."

Other proposed "liberalizations" of the act under discussion are:

Extension of old-age insurance allowances to aged wives of annuitants and benefits for aged widows of annuitants.

Payment of benefits to totally disabled persons, starting with proof of disability.

Originally, farm workers and domestic employees were banned from the act because of difficulties in tax collection. Recently Mary W. Dawson, a member of the Social Security Board, worked out a proposed stamp tax collection system similar to that used in Great Britain and Germany. It is being considered in detail in the present conference.

Instead of the pay roll reporting method applied to other types of beneficiaries, farm workers and domestic servants would be supplied with unfilled stamp books. The employer would purchase from the nearest post offices stamps covering the amount of tax assessed both the employer and the worker on the worker's weekly salary. These would be turned over to the worker, who would paste them in his book, the employer deducting the worker's share of the tax from his salary.

At periodic intervals the worker would have his stamps cancelled at a board branch office or post office. He would be given a receipt and a copy of this tax record would be sent to the Social Security Board for recording.

Holds Key Post in Los Angeles County



Miss Mame B. Beatty
Recorder of Los Angeles County, California. Miss Beatty was promoted by civil service from the post of Chief Clerk of the County Board of Supervisors. She entered the County service in 1911.

Woman Becomes County Recorder In California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES.—New head of the Los Angeles County Recorder's Office is Miss Mame B. Beatty, recently promoted from Chief Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Miss Beatty, who entered the County's service in 1911, became Chief Clerk in 1924. Her promotion

was based on her being among the top three in the Civil Service list. The County Recorder is paid \$7,200 yearly, \$1,200 more than the pay for the post she left.

Another superlative for California, the County Recorder's Office in the past fiscal year recorded more documents than any other county in the United States, according to Acting County Recorder R. L. Hazen, who filed the job during the time between the recent passing of C. L. Logan, Recorder for more than 30 years, and the statement of Miss Beatty.

The office collected \$651,983.69 in fees, a profit to the County of \$124,854.17 over cost of running the office.

What Wage-Hour Law Does Answered

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—(AP)—Millions of workers will be affected when the new wage-hour law goes into operation Monday.

Here are questions and answers on most important features of the act: To whom will the Law apply? With a few exceptions, it covers all workers whose employer is in interstate commerce or who themselves produce goods for such commerce.

What is meant by interstate commerce? The act defines the term as trade, commerce, transportation, transmission or communication among states and territories and possessions, or from one state to a point outside.

How many workers will be affected by the Law at the start? It is estimated officially that pay of more than 750,000 will be raised and the hours of more than 2,000,000 will be shortened.

What types of worker are exempt from the wage and hour provisions? Federal, state and local employees; agricultural workers, seamen and employees of airlines, streetcar, motorbus, interurban railways and of weekly or semi-weekly newspapers with a circulation of less than 3,000; executives, professionals, outside salesmen or persons engaged in a local retailing capacity; persons in a retail or service establishment and in the fishing industry and in the area of production of dairy products.

Who determines status? Who determines whether an industry is in interstate commerce? The legal status of Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Act, whose decisions may be reviewed by the courts.

Can a minimum higher than 25 cents an hour be established during the first year?

Yes. Upon recommendation of industry committees, the Wage-Hour Administration may order employers to pay a minimum wage as high as 40 cents an hour, providing it doesn't curtail employment.

Who are members of industry committees? Persons selected by the adminis-

trator to represent, in equal numbers, a certain industry, its labor forces and the public.

Will a minimum wage below 25 cents be permitted?

In cases of apprentices, learners, handicapped workers and messengers, the administrator may, upon request, approve a lower scale.

Is the recommendation of an industry committee final?

The administrator must accept the recommendation if it is in accordance with the Law.

Can the Committee recommend geographical differentials as such?

The act prohibits such differentials but the Committee can consider competitive conditions affected by transportation, living and production costs.

May the Committee recommend different rates for men and women?

The Law prohibits classification by age or sex.

What does an employer or worker do if he is not sure whether the Act applies to him?

Pending issuance of complete definitions of the terms in the Act, wage-hour officials advise full compliance.

Are there penalties for violating the act, or for an assumption, subsequently proved erroneous, that a person is not covered by it?

Employees can recover twice the amount of unpaid minimum or overtime wages and the employer may be fined up to \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than six months.

If overtime is permitted, what is the rate of pay? Overtime is authorized if the employer makes compensation at the rate of time and a half the regular rate.

Must this be in cash? Presumably, officials say, cash must be paid but the Administration has not ruled officially on that point.

What are the Act's provision relating to employment of children? Congress prohibited use of "oppressive child labor," defined as employment of children under 16,

unless the Labor Department finds the work not to interfere with their schooling, health, or well-being; and as employment of children between 16 and 18 in an occupation the Department finds particularly hazardous or detrimental to health and well-being.

What are the exemptions to these provisions? Child actors, children under 16 employed by their parents in non-manufacturing and non-mining occupations and children employed in agriculture while they are not legally required to go to school.

What effect does the law have on union contracts in existence in industry?

Employees are exempt from the hour provisions who work under a collective bargaining agreement sanctioned by the National Labor Board, which calls for a maximum of 1,000 hours in 26 weeks or 2,000 hours in 52 weeks. But, for work over 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week, they must be paid for overtime.

When You Walk Face the Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA.—"Walk Facing Traffic" is the advice printed on thousands of posters being distributed for school and other display by the Keystone Automobile Club as part of its safety campaign among school children.

More than 100 fatalities result annually from the practice of walking in the same direction as moving traffic, a study of State records shows.

"We are making an intensive drive to correct walking habits," said Edward P. Curran, Safety Director of the Club. "Through posters and other means we are endeavoring to impress on children the importance of facing traffic on rural highways. Unfortunately, the example set by adults in improper walking is a handicap hard to overcome."

More Pay and Fewer Hours Come With Wage-Hour Law

(Continued from Page 1)

field force of 30 will be organized Monday.

Here are some of the figures:

1. Workers expected to have hours immediately reduced—1,500,000.
2. Workers who will get higher pay—750,000.
3. Child labor—abolition expected.

This is only the beginning. Next Monday the bare minimum of wages and hours under the law go into effect. Ultimately, the objective is not a 25-cent-an-hour base but 40 cents an hour; and instead of a 44-hour week a 40-hour week. Substantial time will be given to business to adjust itself to the new conditions and several years will elapse before the final provisions take effect. To be exact, the 40-hour week becomes effective in 1940; the 40-cent minimum in 1945. Besides that, there are sweeping exceptions and exemptions for workers and trades, intrastate industry is not affected, and a degree of flexibility is provided which permits each industry to submit its own problems through separate committees. So far, only one such committee, in the textile-garment industry, has been named. The law provides that it shall not go into effect anywhere if it can be shown that it curtails production.

But the story of the law, for the minute at any rate, is on the human side: the story of the marginal workers who will hear the mill or factory "good-night" whistle blow earlier for them this coming Monday and who will find their wages brought up by a few cents below what was called a starvation level.

Look at the dress-shirt industry, for example, concerning which, and similar garment industries, the Women's Bureau has just made an elaborate survey of 40,000 workers. In Tennessee 85 per cent of all workers in mill towns making shirts averaged less than 25 cents an hour minimum. Next Monday their wages will go up.

In work-clothing factories in West Virginia, three fifths of the employees averaged less than 25 cents. Next Monday their wages will go up. Taking all the states together, one-fifth of the employees in the men's work-clothing industry were found to be earning under 25 cents an hour, and their wages will be increased accordingly, insofar, of course, as the concerns are interstate. The minimum wage provided is so low that Mr. Andrews has urged even intrastate factories to abide by the new standards.

Then again, the study showed a quarter of the employees in the same plants over the country are working over 44 hours a week. Starting next Monday they will quit earlier, or else they will be paid one-and-a-half times more overtime.

Speaking only of this industry, the Government finds that southern workers will benefit most tangibly from the law. Men will gain more than women, curiously enough, in the 44-hour week provision because women have already been widely protected by state legislation.

Child labor is expected to be ended at last by the new law after all previous efforts to end it had been invalidated by the Supreme Court or similar legal objections.

The new law forbids child labor in much the same way as did the Federal Child Labor Act of 1916, which the Supreme Court threw out in 1918 by a 5 to 4 decision. The earlier attempt was less drastic in its age limits, closing interstate commerce to "establishments" employing children under 14 and to mines and quarries employing children under 16, while the new law closes interstate commerce, in general to "products" made by children under 16, or under 18 in hazardous occupations.

This provision is administered by the Federal Children's Bureau, whose head, Miss Katherine Lennox, may make certain exemptions for employing children between 14 and 16 except in manufacturing and mining. Occupations specifically exempted are agriculture and acting, provided the children get proper schooling.

Only two members of the Supreme Court who handed down the much-criticized child labor decision in 1918 remain—Mr. Justice McReynolds, who was with the majority, and Mr. Justice Brandeis with the minority. It is generally agreed that the court today would side with the

New York Judge Finds Five Union Men in Contempt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK.—Five men, four of whom were termed "hired" pickets in a "faked labor dispute," have just received jail sentences of from five to 30 days and fines of \$100 to \$250 from State Supreme Court Justice Salvatore A. Cotillo here.

The men, one of whom is business manager of the Window Trimmers' Union, Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, were found guilty of criminal contempt of court in violating an anti-picket injunction issued by Justice Cotillo on June 28. The injunction forbade further picketing of the Busch jewelry store and was directed at the United Retail Employees' Union and the United Optical Workers' Union. Justice Cotillo held that following the injunction, a labor dispute was "faked" with a view to continuing the strike and evading the injunction.

Upon the posting of bonds, a union lawyer obtained a stay of the sentence pending its appeal to the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court.

Justice Cotillo in a ruling declared that testimony showed that no jewelry store in New York City employs a single window dresser and that only the Busch stores were picketed. That, he said, showed that the whole affair was faked to remind the public that the dispute between the CIO and the Busch stores was still on.

NLRB Is Attacked By Republic Steel

PHILADELPHIA (AP).—The Republic Steel Corporation, renewing its long fight with the National Labor Relations Board, charged in a petition on file with the U. S. District Court of Appeals Oct. 21 that the Board's order directing the company to reinstate about 5,000 employees violated "constitutional rights."

The petition asked the Court to set aside the order, which was issued in Washington Wednesday and which grew out of last year's "little steel" strike in which the CIO made an unsuccessful fight to obtain recognition from Republic and three other steel companies.

Attacking anew the constitutionality of the Wagner Act, the company claimed that the NLRB order was "contrary to the evidence, is illegal and void and denies the company and its employees their constitutional rights of due process of law, freedom of contract and freedom of speech."

The company took the stand that the Wagner Act was unconstitutional if it gave the Board the power to order reinstatement of the workers. The Board's order was similar to one made last April, which it canceled in June after the company had attacked it as illegal.

No date has been set for a hearing.

Court Ruling Bars N. J. Investigations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals decision upholding a lower court in declaring unconstitutional the Assembly's resolution creating a committee to investigate alleged election irregularities in Hudson County is expected to smother future proposals for legislative investigations.

The Assembly Committee will meet in Newark within the next few days to chart its course, but members admit that the Court's action writes fins to their efforts.

The Court's opinion, together with the counter-views of the three dissenting judges will probably be embodied in the report to be submitted to the lawmakers. Further difficulties will be encountered, however, in getting through an appropriation of \$25,000 to cover expenses of the futile investigation.

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Antiques
ArchitectureExhibit Of
Chinese
Bronzes

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New York

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has assembled a loan collection of early Chinese bronzes owned exclusively by American institutions and connoisseurs, which, says Mr. Alan Priest, Curator of Far Eastern Art, "is the most exciting and dazzling display of Chinese bronzes ever to have been brought together." Mr. H. E. Winlock, Director of the Museum, writes in the Preface to the catalogue, "those who saw the great exhibition of Chinese art in London in 1935 will recognize that there are in this country collections comparable to those drawn upon on that occasion from the whole world." Five hundred pieces of the highest quality are here.

Three categories are included in the showing. These are, Early Ceremonial Vessels produced in the Shang, Chou, Ch'in and Han dynasties, that is, over a period extending from B. C. 1766 to A. D. 220; Mirrors from the Chou dynasty through the Tang dynasty, an era beginning in B. C. 1122 and continuing till A. D. 906; and Buddhist bronzes from the great period of Buddhist art creation in China, covering the Eastern Wei, Sui, and Tang dynasties, which endured from A. D. 534 to 906.

The Ceremonial Vessels

The earliest Chinese bronzes known to the modern world are the ceremonial vessels. History has completely obliterated the records of unadorned vessels which must have led up to this era of mature and magnificent expression and of technical accomplishment. Sacrificial in their function, they indicate by their symbolic ornament a religion based on nature worship in which nature is conceived as a power ready to attack and slay, yet peaceful until aroused.

Very evident in these bronzes, however, and made apparent by the helpful groupings, is an evolution from an extremely vital, almost excited, rendering of animal and vegetable forms in clear-cut, decisive lines, in the Shang period, to a depiction in bolder relief of more powerful forms which, however, are less dynamic, in the early Chou dynasty. In the Middle Chou period bulk tends to displace imaginative portrayal. Mr. Priest calls attention, however, to an interesting development that took place then, the new custom of releasing the animals from the complications of intricate and integral design and placing them as detached ornaments on handles, lids or legs; or treating them as statuettes. By the time the Han dynasty enters, these fire-breathing monsters have become comparatively tame. They have ferocity for humor and approach realistic portraiture.

At this point the Museum collection stops, because what follows is a slow decadence, and this exhibition includes only the grand eras.

The subject matter of these ritual bronzes includes food and drinking vessels of various shapes; chariot fittings, pole-ends, weapons, monster masks, door handles, table legs and small dishes and boxes, whose

function and symbolism are still being explored.

Bronze mirrors were first produced in China in the Late Chou dynasty (B. C. 770-256). Polished metal gave off the reflection of the fair faces that gazed in it, while the back of the utensil, in the earliest examples, was patterned with tracery. Later, in the Han period, people and animals made their appearance as motifs, while the Tang dynasty employed both of these types of decoration, but introduced high relief, lacquer ornament and gold inlay.

All these styles are present in the Museum collection and the changes in fashion are shown in process of evolution. The designs are gentle and graceful, in strong contrast to those of the ceremonial bronzes, whose interpretation of life and the pantheon of gods is grim and fearful.

Buddhist Bronzes

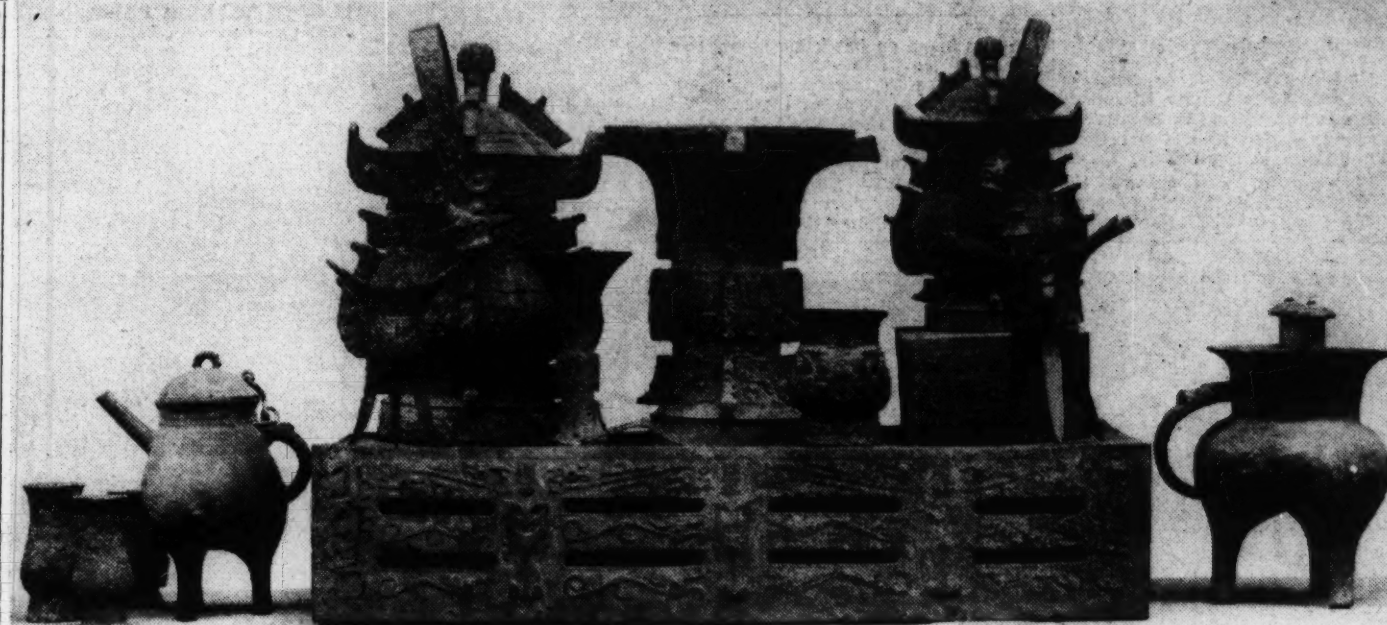
Again we meet gentleness, for the Buddhist religion in its original purity was a kindly and benevolent faith. It dominated the life of China from the fifth to the fourteenth century, during which time it evoked high service from its creative geniuses. The period of its greatest plastic expression is here represented by 50 bronzes, particularly notable among which are two altar-pieces from the sixth century (Wei dynasty) in gilt bronze, owned by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; three detached standing figures of the Buddha and two Bodhisattvas, from the Sui dynasty.

Kitchen Decoration

A pleasing effect was achieved in a kitchen by painting the walls medium-green to wainscot height, and the upper walls light chartreuse. The window frames and the trim on the cabinets were coated orange-red, or coral.

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page



Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

About 500 Chinese bronze objects made between 1766 B. C. and 220 A. D. are on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum, New York City, until Nov. 27. Of the examples pictured here, that at the left center is listed as a fantastic animal of the Middle Chou dynasty (B. C. 946-770). From

the same period is the pole-end in the form of a spiral dragon, seen at the right. . . . The center object is a vessel with cover and handle, of a century or two earlier date. . . . Below is a set of temple vessels used in nature worship, supposedly found together and dating B. C. 1766-206.

Cultivating Taste at Home

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

The fact that furnishing homes share in the uses that fabrics are put to, so that it is hardly possible to imagine a comfortable room where they do not appear.

Artistic ability has been employed in the patterns and colors of the fabrics mentioned. The raw stuff—silk wool, cotton or wool, woven coarse or fine—has been given colors and patterns, so that ornamental character has been added to useful purpose. These rugs, carpets,

draperies, bedding and upholsteries are more than things of comfort and utility. They may be recognized as examples of decorative art in which we find, if we look with trained and informed mind, those basic ideas that will help us appreciate and enjoy design wherever we meet it.

The tones and fascinating grainings of natural woods make them another factor of first importance in the attraction of any interior, whether they are employed in traditional or modern manner. Important as these qualities of the material are, it is the shape of the material, made from wood that is usually considered first in planning furnishings—that is, the effect of the design rather than of the material. Here it is plain that art is applied to things of use to make them also attractive—decorative, if you prefer.

These are commonplace examples of design in three dimensions instead of two, which are found in fabrics. Proportion, balance, symmetry, harmony, contrast, are some of the factors that a furniture designer has to consider, in his efforts to make chair, table, bed or side-

board, a success as decorative art. Sometimes it is easy to discover and point out the factors he has missed or mistaken, when a thing fails to please; also, to discern readily and account for the pleasure another thing gives.

Cultivating this ability serves to stimulate the taste and to broaden our enjoyment of furnishings. We get beyond the vague notion that we like a thing, and are intelligently aware of the reasons why we have the impression. Stirring the mind in these ways, is developing appreciation right in one's own home, in connection with what it contains. As this attitude becomes a habit a person's surroundings will be more interesting wherever one is, alert to discover the merits of design about him whether on the street, or train or ocean liner.

The same thought may be followed to include lamps and table ware; small things on one's desk or dressing table; fittings of bathroom and utensils in the kitchen. Wherever one turns in the home, or whatever one does, the decorative artist has left some evidence of his or her

Decorative
ArtsA Tuesday
Morning
Lecture Series

A series of Tuesday morning lectures on the history of arts and crafts will be given at 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, home of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. They will be held at 11 o'clock on alternate Tuesdays. "Heirlooms of New Orleans," by Louise Hubert Guyot, a native of New Orleans, will be discussed on Nov. 1. "Pewter" on Nov. 15, by Arthur H. Hayward of Weymouth, and "Jacobean Embroideries and Turkey Work" on Nov. 29, by Sadie May Morse, designer and craftsman of Marblehead.

On Dec. 13 Rose Briggs, curator of costumes of the Antiquarian Society of Plymouth, will discuss "The Changing Fashions of Women's Dress" and on Jan. 3, following a three-week holiday recess, Miss Morse will give her second talk on "Bags, Parasols, Fans, and Collars." "Jewelry and the Craft Movement," by Frank Gardner Hale, Boston craftsman and medalist, comes on Jan. 17; the identification of heirloom shawls brought in by members, by Sophy Gifford Blunt, on Jan. 31; "Prints, Engravings, Lithographs, Etchings, etc.," by Louis A. Holman of Boston, on Feb. 14; "Painted and Printed Textiles," by Gertrude Townsend, curator of textile department, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, on Feb. 28, and two lectures on "Oriental Rugs" by Moustapha Avigdor of Boston, will complete the series. Reservations may be made through Mrs. Howes at 9 Ashburton Place.

In December, a loan exhibition of dolls will illustrate Miss Briggs' talk on "The Changing Fashions of Women's Dress." The talks on feminine fashions will be made more vivid by an exhibition of bags, parasols, fans, collars, and other accessories, many loaned by members of the Society for display during the first two weeks in January. Following Miss Blunt's talk on Jan. 31 on heirloom shawls, there will be a two weeks' exhibit of old shawls, loaned by members and subscribers.

England's Architecture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London
A compact survey of English architecture, from the 1100's to its most recent developments, is given in a short volume "The Architecture of England from Norman Times to the Present Day," by Frederick Gibberd, A. I. A. A. (Architectural Press, Inc.). Its aim, as set forth in a preface by the author, is to arouse and stimulate the interest of the layman in this important subject.

Once the average man or woman is awakened to appreciate buildings as an art, there is every hope and probability that this author's purpose will bear practical fruit. It may come about in two ways: by the support of agencies which are preserving the architectural heritage of the country, also by the encouragement of all that is best in the modern movement. Thus future buildings may be worthy successors to the great periods of the past.

The actual layout of the pages has been planned so as to make the strongest appeal to readers with a limited amount of time to devote to such a survey. It is cursory but com-

prehensive. At the top of each left-hand page is a brief history of the social and political conditions of the period under review. Below are illustrations of contemporary customs and inventions as well as of architectural details. Finally, there are summaries relating to building activity and architectural characteristics, with a list of representative buildings. On the opposite page are photographs of buildings and their interiors.

On the whole, the examples of both domestic and church architecture are well chosen. This is particularly true of the Victorian period. The pictures show the revival of styles during the 1800's, and buildings made of such then new materials as iron and glass—like the interior of a London terminal and the Crystal Palace.

The author has an excellent grasp of the essentials of the modern movement, judging by the discrimination exercised in his choice of illustrations. These range from private houses to factories, amusement pavilions, even to a colliery, that is strikingly effective in its proportions and design.

Covering such a vast field in such a small compass, this volume cannot be expected to do more than give the reader a nodding acquaintance with his subject. If it whets his appetite for more, it has done a great deal. Those readers who find pleasure in the noble naves of cathedrals, the richness of Elizabethan interiors, the dignity of Georgian facades, and the homely charm of thatched cottages, will go forth on country rambles with a keener vision and a more sympathetic appreciation of what is good in architecture, if this book achieves its purpose. Its low price puts it within reach of most purses.

Watch Your Doors

When painting the woodwork of various rooms, watch the color schemes to see whether they conflict with one another when the doors are opened back into adjoining rooms or when several doors are opened into a hall.

American Antiques

Early American pressed glass in numerous table settings. Also Sandwich glass, blown glass, cut glass, historical flasks, prints and furniture. You will enjoy seeing this large collection. Publications by Mrs. Lee are available in her shop. These include Early American Pressed Glass, Handbook of Glass Patterns and Antique Fakes and Reproductions.

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A masquerade is fun! Shopping for the party, and

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too . . . if you buy by the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Those goodies for the week . . .

gingersnaps and walnuts . . . apple cider by the gal-

lon . . . delicious pumpkin and mince pies. And that costume for Monday night. The advertisements are just

full of new ideas. Hundreds of things—all moderately

priced.

And you can trust the ads! They give the facts about

quality and price. They are shop windows brought to

your armchair . . . clear and undistorted.

There's one place you won't find false faces on Hal-

loween . . . in the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

Antiques in a Kansas Town

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wells, Kansas

Because of the general education now made possible by books, home magazines, and such daily papers as The Christian Science Monitor, the word antique has come to have a definite meaning, and many people are well informed as to what gives an old article intrinsic worth.

Although one of the youngest in the sisterhood of states, Kansas is well known as rich in early Americana. Settled as it was by pioneers whose ancestors had worked their way west from New England, bringing cherished possessions with them, it holds many thrills for the antique hunter.

Sometimes these things are to be found in out-of-the-way places—old furniture and spinning wheels in attics, old clocks in barns, Currier and Ives prints in sheds in the dust-bowl, old glass and china in old cupboards on back porches. Sometimes they are to be picked up at auction sales.

More often they are to be seen in prominent positions in pleasant homes. Collectors who are eager to buy and bent on striking bargains, are looked upon with distrust. Anyone who has a real admiration and interest for old things is welcomed with enthusiasm, and shown about with evident pleasure.

The H. P. Sheldon home in Ottawa, Kansas, is typical. It holds numerous antiques, all heirlooms of the family. The oldest is a Windsor chair, made in Suffield, Conn., in 1770, and is one of a set of six dining chairs given to a Hannah Hauchett at the time of her marriage to a Captain Seth Sheldon, a soldier of the American Revolution. Beside it stands a little tilt-top table of curly maple, made in Pawlet, Vt., in 1827, and given to Lucinda Brown by a former sweetheart when she married another suitor, Tichenor Sheldon. Furniture seems to have been favored for wedding presents in those old days.

Most important is a grandfather's clock of 1790, which still keeps perfect time. It is nearly nine feet tall and is made of black walnut

with burl walnut trim, and records the phases of the moon. The works were made in Germany and shipped to America, where they were that same year cased in Yorktown, Pa.

A handsome walnut sofa was bought in Sherman, New York, over a hundred years ago, its original covering being black haircloth. There is a framed sampler made by the before-mentioned Lucinda Brown in 1817, at the age of nine. A set containing a pair of brass candle sticks, a snuffer and a tray belonged to Dr. John Sargent, a Revolutionary soldier. Two spinning wheels, one for flax and one for wool, were used in making cloth for the family; and there are valuable old books, glass, china, and silver. Indeed, it is a home filled with reminders of the best of American tradition. M. P. C.

The same thought may be followed to include lamps and table ware; small things on one's desk or dressing table; fittings of bathroom and utensils in the kitchen. Wherever one turns in the home, or whatever one does, the decorative artist has left some evidence of his or her

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Schools-Colleges
Home Study

Aboriginal Child Artists—Who Draw What They See

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
StudentsSmall Untaught Artists Teach
Value of SpontaneityTeachers Whose Pupils Are Still Made to Copy
Might Study This 'Experiment in Persuasion'

By Nettie Palmer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is the center of Australia, and near the middle of the year. Winter, a brilliant sunny day, one of a month-long succession. Frances Derham sits sketching in a valley among the hills of red rock, a residual valley of unexpected palms and fern (cycade). She has come many hundreds of miles from the southern coast, from Melbourne—by train, car, and then, two miles an hour by camel. Settling down with intention, in pastel, her impressions of the strangely vital landscape, she still has something else on her mind. This is the sixth day she has watched there. Some black children, ragged enough, but healthy and nimble, dart by, glancing quickly at her work. She has often given them sweets. At first they seize them shyly and run off. By now, they stay a little longer, staring at what she has done.

She tempts them successfully today: shows them big sheets of white drawing paper, some colored chalks. There are flat rocks that take chalk-marks well. Stanley—he was her camel-boy—has been persuaded to kneel on the rocks and make a drawing to encourage the others. A sheet of paper before him, his hands groping for the colors—ah, this was what anyone might have hoped for in vain! Color and line, the red hills with strong blue shadows, the colors of the black opal gouged out of these deserts, the bare landscape with men moving across it in swift profile, the creatures they chase and know so well: kangaroo, emu, great snake, and the horses, dogs, and camels. The children had never had paper or colors before, but entirely untaught had drawn freely on the sand and made marks on the rocks. Above all, they had watched what they are now trying to represent.

They Gather Round

They gather round Klauke, his name given and spelt by the German mission, though he signs it otherwise on his vivacious drawings: and some little girls, any age, six to twelve, who bunch themselves together on the rocks like a wheel, their heads at the axle, and produce communal landscapes—palms, trees hanging from cliffs. They cannot know how unusual these palms are (Livistonia mariae) found only in this spot and in central Africa. They draw what they know. As for the sparse trees, they are usually the frail flumbia, 'ghost gums'; white-boled eucalypts (Eucalyptus terminalis) that will sprout and cling on the very edge of a high precipice. These untaught children tackle anything, endowed with strong imitative powers to support their keen observation.

Yet this imitation was what Frances Derham had in advance regarded with apprehension. When first she wrote to teachers in mission schools asking for drawings by aboriginal children to complete an exhibition of children's art to be held in Melbourne soon, she sent her little school drawings of flowers and leaves, very copies from fancy-work patterns—very sweet, very neat, you could almost see the stitches and the hems and the shops that sold them. Not what she wanted from children of a free wild world!

She made her journey into the center, first to the desert town of Alice Springs, from which she had received some pattern drawings. Here the children went regularly to school and sometimes to the flunk. What they drew for her! First, the embroidery flowers, as before; then as landscapes, some rough houses not of the type seen round Alice Springs, but certainly suggestive of an American (film) ranch, and with

human beings striding about in cowboy hats. Mimicry with a vengeance!

The seeker went farther out (or is it in?)—to the center? To Hermannsburg, a still smaller town from which she had received no drawings. Good reason, the children had never been taught to draw. It was here she took a photograph of Klauke leaning against the veranda post of one of the pleasantest houses. All round Hermannsburg there is the real bush, the open country, and by camel journey you can even come to the Palm Valley and regions where the Arunta tribe still chase the kangaroos for their food.

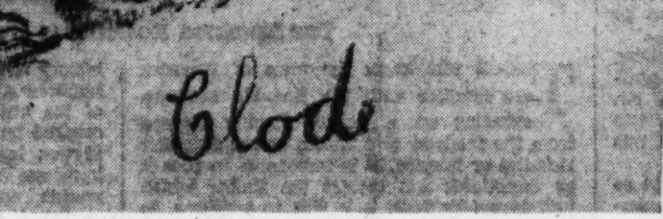
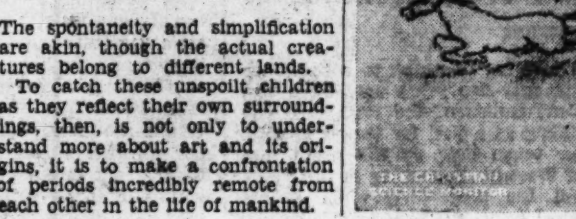
Directly
Of Things

So these drawings in colored chalks and these finger-put paintings were made by happy youngsters who wanted to show scenes that met their eyes day by day. Their only mimicry was directly of things, not indirectly through representations by others. It was easy for someone like Frances Derham, who had thought for years about problems of children's art, to draw clear conclusions from her experiment in persuasion. When children are young, she decided (and these children, vigorous and alert, remain young most of their simple lives), they should not be taught to draw, only encouraged, persuaded a little. Nature will do the rest.

Frances Derham's conclusions go further, and here her thought is secured by the anthropologists and their textbooks. Take a churinga (sacred stone) or message stick of the Aruntas today, with its sharply incised markings in arrowhead and foot-mark, and compare it with the pre-historic cave drawings in France, in the Dordogne. You will see the same signs, humanity's alphabet. Again, compare the sheer drawing of the buffalo in a Dordogne cave wall with the drawings by "Clode" and his friends.

Here are a few highlights of Frances Derham's experience with the Full-Blooded Aboriginal Children Who Crowded Around Her as She Worked, Deep in the Center of Australia. But First You Must Meet Klauke, Claude, or "Clode," as He Wrote It (Right). "Clode" and Otto Did the Pencil Sketches. They Have Never Been Taught Drawing, but Simply Draw the Native Scenes Familiar to Them—Horses, Kangaroos, Aboriginal Tribesmen, All Simple, Elemental Scenes From Life, and Not Stilted as So Often Are the Copies. The Finger-Painting of the Native Birds Was Done for Reuben by Frances Derham, and Helped Start the Youngsters Upon Their Work, as They Gathered Around Her. Upper Left: The Australian Sphinx Guards the Junction of the Finke and Palm Valleys in This Region.

The spontaneity and simplification are akin, though the actual creatures belong to different lands. To catch these unspoiled children as they reflect their own surroundings, then, is not only to understand more about art and its origins, it is to make a confrontation of periods incredibly remote from each other in the life of mankind.



County-Wide Speech Program

Less Slang, Better Discipline Among By-Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Rosa, Calif.

In an effort to help overcome carelessness or slovenliness in speech, the schools of Sonoma County, Calif., have inaugurated this fall a county-wide program of speech improvement. More than 5,000 rural elementary children are receiving this training.

That a good speaking voice, correctly used is the right of every child, is the conviction of county superintendent Edwin Kent. "Our work has come as a gradual development after five years of experimental speech work in various representative schools of the county," Mr. Kent explains. "We have been happily surprised also at some of the by-products of the experiment, such as less rough talk, vulgar language, and a deeper appreciation of musical sounds in nature as well as in the study of music itself."

"This is a great opportunity to give the child some idea of success as an individual," said Miss Sarah Barrows, specialist in this field and co-author of the new course of study with Miss Ethel Williams, member of the county staff. Miss Barrows maintains that the speech program practically eliminates inhibitions and noticeably reduces self-consciousness in the child, as well as developing a sense of well-being through vocabulary building and use of clear diction.

In order that the children may become observant of speech and interested in it, but not self-conscious, the habit-forming exercises for adjustment of the speech mechanism are given in the form of games, embodying the use of sounds in words and sentences. Prominent among these are jingles and poems. Beginning in the lower grades with jingles where there is a conspicuous rhythm pattern but no use of cer-

sonification and no appeal to the imagination, the children are gradually led into the appreciation of sound in its finer use through poetry. Here the complex phraseology, the subtle meaning, and the observation of indicative punctuation, help to develop the imagination of the child to enter somewhat into the poet's feelings or emotions. These games also require exact pronunciation of all the words in a poem, knowledge of their exact meaning, and a natural increase of vocabulary as an adjunct to purification of speech.

Verse choirs have been a prominent part of the school curricula here during the experimentation. The school officials plan to expand the present instruction within a few years to include extensive use of the dictionary and the correlated activities of conversation and drama.

As a part of the course of study, instruction is being given to teachers in the proficient use of the course, and their own improvement and development of more harmonious speech in the schoolrooms is yielding a rich return in better discipline and allied human relationships both in and outside of the school.



Ready for Room Inspection

There is no doubt about it, the small pupils of this room are elsewhere. Perhaps they are at classes on the terrace, or in the spacious dining room with its wide windows; perhaps they are swimming in Lac Leman, or playing badminton in the lee of the chalet. Wherever they are, the beautiful mountains are all around them, the mountain air spicy and exhilarating. For this vacated—distinctly vacated—dormitory room is at Al'Pe Fleurie, a school in the Swiss Alps.

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I take the youngest on my lap and the other two children sit close on each side. We begin with the front page, looking and talking about all the pictures. When we come to the Children's Page we read a story or two. The last page is looked forward to with great interest. They always want to hear "Sunbonnet Sue." "Worth Knowing," occasionally a "Sundial" story and then the greatest treat is "Tubby and Bubby." "Snubs," and "Waddles." I am so grateful that Snubs and Waddles are appearing every day now. It has added much more pleasure for the children. I often mention to the children that the Monitor comics are far superior to those in the Sunday papers. The children never let me miss a Monitor. Frequently they invite their little friends in to hear it. Not having help with my housework it is often hard to take this time with the children, but the benefits to them have been so great that I never regret it.

About a year ago the children were visiting a little boy on Sunday. He had the floor piled high with funnies that he had taken from several papers. He invited them to look at the funnies with him. To my delight they were uninterested. They asked him for some of his books and read at them while he read the funnies. This was a real

More Fascinating Than 'Funnies'

California

Dear Editor:

I have read The Parent for many years, even before our three children were born, and it has been a never ending source of help to me. I now have a contribution to make regarding 'funnies.'

Before our children (two boys and a girl) could read, their Daddy read the 'funnies' to them, translating the bad language into more suitable form. He would frequently say, "We don't read that page. It is not good." As soon as the children could read, they read everything in the funnies. We realized then that we must do something to cultivate their taste for good literature so that the funnies would no longer have an appeal. It was useless to prohibit their reading them; that only created greater curiosity, so I hit upon a plan for an excellent substitute. We discontinued the Sunday paper and I began reading The Christian Science Monitor to the children. I started this plan several years ago and the results have far exceeded my expectations.

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Many articles fascinate when retold in language appropriate to the listener.

Of Khartoum, the elephant whose love for a robin family mastered his hate, I say:

"Khartoum couldn't fly away to hunt bugs or seeds for them, nor hover them to keep them warm; but there was one thing he could do better than anyone else—he could guard them."

But though the Pictorial Review account is brief, I picture the parents' care of their babies, the building of a nest, the feeding of the young.

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I realized that their taste for the good had been sufficiently developed so that the objectionable funnies no longer held any interest for them.

(Mrs.) E. E.

Another Contribution

Washington

Dear Editor:

To keep children from wanting to read the comic strips, we need only provide a satisfying substitute, just as we interest them in constructive play to keep them from harmful activities.

Children read the "funnies" because they are hungry for new ideas, it seems to me. This eagerness to learn is invaluable, and should be fed with worth-while ideas.

Books are a friend in need. Books—and the best offerings of radio, magazine articles, conversation, experience, etc.

Reading takes a child to far lands and times, showing him the progress of mankind. Biography gives him an intimate acquaintance with famous personages—and examples in courage, self-reliance, and resourcefulness equaling Tarzan, Buck Rogers, and Orphan Annie.

We do not need to teach children to love literature. Teach them to read, and they will love it. For literature is a vital, glowing, absorbing picture of life, and so it is the magic carpet which helps one live a thousand lives.

Pictures awaken a baby's or anyone's interest in this thrilling world. I made my baby's first scrapbook just before her first birthday—and she proceeded to love it. Now that she's facing six, she and her 3-year-old sister spend hours with magazines and books, "reading," "writing," explaining the pictures, listening to or dramatizing my stories. And they scorn poorly drawn pictures, as they consider the "funnies" and cartoons.

The National Geographic and other publications' pictures of tropical or arctic birds, animals, flowers, anemones, people and their work and play, food, shelter, and clothing, are, in the hands of adults who explain them, more fascinating than fairy tales.

Most Monitor Sundials make good stories. For instance, there was the horse-and-goose friendship; there was the hen that mothered her puppies while their faithful mother drove the cows home; the bear that protected the injured man from wolves, as recorded by a Canadian

What are chestnuts, the children ask. They are seeds packed away in a tough brown coat. The cup of the chestnut is like the acorn only it has three flowers instead of one.

When this lesson is learned, take the "cone bearers." Tell about the Indians who lived in these great pine forests.

Teach them the value of all these beautiful trees. I will write again about this part of it. But at present bring to the children's attention all these changes going on, pictures more beautiful than man could ever make.

(Mrs.) E. S. L.

ing of the home—the family life of birds.

One can give even babies unadulterated education, and they will beg to have it repeated until they learn it. How my daughter thrilled years ago at Columbus' great adventure! Facts are more fascinating than fiction.

(Mrs.) E. G.

For Autumn Days

Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

Children like this season of the year while there are so many changes of color in the foliage—a walk through the woods affords many happy hours later on indoors.

Gather leaves from the different trees. Bring them home. Color them. Make a scrapbook. Play games with them.

What games? Put four leaves in a row (different kinds), blindfold one child, have him guess which one is gone.

Pin a leaf on a child's back. Have another stand in front of him; ready, see what leaf is on his back. They learn the names quickly.

Trees most common are maples. They are turning red at present; soft yellow, the silver maple; green for the Norway maples. Ashes are golden yellow. Hickories are yellow and brown. Oaks have reddish and brown tints. White oak has deeply notched leaves. Chestnut has large leaves (the gray squirrel likes these).

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A Saturday Column

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Arousing Interest
In the Rural School

There is no question about the need for arousing interest in the improvement of rural schools. Although half of all elementary school children are in rural schools they have as instructors what have been described as "the youngest, the most inexperienced, the most unstable, the poorest trained, and the most poorly paid of any teachers in the profession."

All of the schools of the United States have suffered loss of financial support during the past 10 years, but the small one-room rural school has suffered far more than the town and city schools. The length of the school term is more than a month shorter, the property valuation behind each child in the rural school is less than half what it is in the graded school, and in many states the average salary for the rural school-teacher averages less than \$700 a year. The only comparable cost item between the one-room rural school and the graded school is the cost per pupil in average daily attendance. This is high for the rural school because of the small enrollment and poor attendance. Half of the one-room schools have 12 or less pupils, two-thirds have 17 or less and the distances the pupils need to walk cause the attendance to be poor.

The Building
And Equipment

The need for arousing interest in the rural school building and its equipment is clearly apparent to anyone who compares the box-car, stove-heated, venerable one-room building of the country with the modern elementary school of the urban community. In safety, comfort, health, sanitation and equipment for a modern educational program, the one-room rural school is a generation behind the graded school of the city.

There is no general formula that may be used to improve conditions in the rural school. There are so many variables to be considered! The type of building, the nature of the community, the available funds, the number and kind of pupils and most important of all the teacher—all these and many other factors must be taken into consideration when one plans to arouse interest in improving the rural schools.

Individual
Teachers

The several classic examples that are emphasized in the educational literature on the improvement of the rural school all center around the work of individual teachers. Among these are Mabel Carney, a rural schoolteacher whose work in interesting the community in a rural school in Illinois led to her appointment as supervisor of rural schools in Minnesota and from there to a professorship in Teachers College, Columbia; U. J. Hoffman, a county superintendent, who so greatly simplified and improved the curriculum in the rural schools of his county that he was called to the state department of Illinois to supervise the rural schools of the state; Fannie Dunn, whose work in making a rural school child-centered, with emphasis upon individualized instruction, has caused her to be recognized as the spokeswoman for a modern program of education in the one-room school.

Part I of a talk by Herbert Blair of the School of Education, Boston University.

Correspondence Study
Enrollment

Of the 4,106 new enrollments in correspondence-study courses of the Extension division, University of Wisconsin, that were recorded last year, 3,365 were from 70 of Wisconsin's 71 counties. Seven of these counties had over 100 new registrants.

Besides the new registrations in Wisconsin, there were 718 from other states and the District of Columbia, and 23 from foreign countries.

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Suburban Dilemma

WHEN Mr. Meggis is busy about his grounds, or tinkering at some odd job inside the house, his costume might be described as nondescript. A battered felt hat, shoes that are much the worse for wear, a sweater that is beginning to ravel about the cuffs, and a gray flannel shirt generally make up his ensemble.

When I saw him in that uniform one recent Saturday afternoon, I greeted him in what I thought was appropriate fashion. "Well, I see that you're at it again," I remarked.

"Are you sure that it's me?" he asked ungrammatically, but with the effect that he undoubtedly had anticipated.

I was mildly disconcerted, but unwilling to show it. "If it's not you, who is it?" I retorted feebly. "Karl Marx? Or the Afternoon of a Suburbanite? What is this anyway? Charades? If it is, I'm too busy to play just now."

"No," Mr. Meggis interrupted before I could be off. "I just wanted to be sure, I'm glad that you recognize me. Everyone doesn't, you know."

I looked at him in surprise and waited for him to explain himself.

"THE FIRST TIME I suspected it," he began, "was several years ago—when we first moved here. I had just started fixing up the place. He hesitated and sighed as though he realized for the first time what a long job that had proved to be. Then he went on—"I was dressed about as I am now."

"Does the sweater go back that far?" I asked accusingly.

"No, no," he corrected me impatiently. "It wasn't this sweater, but one something like it. What I want to tell you is the incident that occurred. It is something that I never have told before." Mr. Meggis paused impressively, while I tried to show as much satisfaction as I could muster on being thus taken into his confidence.

"A little girl stopped on the sidewalk," Mr. Meggis related solemnly. "She looked at me for a moment—appraisingly, I should say, though she was only a child—and then offered me a bunch of grapes—the one bunch of grapes that she had in her hand." Mr. Meggis waited for the full effect of his words to sink in.

I must confess that they did not sink far. It appeared to me very much of an anticlimax. "Just a neighborly act," I told him casually.

Mr. Meggis nodded noncommittally. "That's what I thought then," he said mysteriously. "It was not until long afterward that I guessed something different."

Mr. Meggis rook thought with himself, as if marshalling an argument. "Next," he said, "I might tell you about the small boy who came to the door one day when I was alone—and busy, as usual." He glanced a shade guiltily at the rake in his hands, which he had not moved for at least fifteen minutes.

"The youngster was selling magazines. I told him that I didn't think we wanted any. And what do you suppose he said?" Mr. Meggis regarded me significantly.

"I haven't the slightest idea," I replied, refusing to help him out.

"Well," Mr. Meggis resumed portentously, "this is what he said: 'The lady that lives here always gets one.' Do you begin to see what I am driving at?"

I confessed that I was as much in the dark

as ever, and suggested that he was letting his imagination run away with him.

"Not at all," Mr. Meggis insisted impatiently. "What he thought, and what the little girl thought when she gave me the grapes, is plain enough. Both of them believed that I didn't belong here. That I'm just hired to work here."

"COME NOW, Meggis," I argued, "that's a bit far-fetched. Just because a couple of children—"

"Wait a minute," Mr. Meggis broke in. "I'm not through yet—Children, you say—Wait till you hear this. Do you remember the wind storm that we had recently, that brought down all the trees and wires?"

I admitted that I did, though I knew it was only a rhetorical question.

"Yes," said Mr. Meggis with emphasis. "Of course you remember. Didn't have any light for quite a while, did you? And a good many other people didn't, either—Well, I was on the sidewalk, looking over the situation and moving a couple of wires out of the way—No, they didn't have any current in them. I made sure of that before I touched them."

I was attending to my own affairs when a car drew up beside me. As a matter of fact, it had driven past and then backed up to where I was standing. The driver looked at me and asked: 'How long before we're going to have any lights?'—Children, hm!—What do you think of that? Thought I was working on the line."

Mr. Meggis stopped dramatically. I could not help but smile at his show of indignation. "What did you tell him?" I asked.

A reluctant gleam of humor brightened Mr. Meggis' face. "Oh, I told him that we had 'em already—Guess that took him back. All he could say was: 'Oh and drove away.'"

I REPEATED THAT EVEN THAT WAS INCLUSIVE evidence. But again Mr. Meggis interrupted. "Just one more thing, and then see what you say?" he pleaded as though he were addressing a jury.

"I was doing a bit of painting in the house. I'll admit that I was not attired to receive callers. But who is when he is painting a room? The doorbell rang and I went to see who was there. It was a man in uniform—no, not a policeman—collecting for some worthy cause. He told me about it and I gave him what he asked. He thanked me, and then he said—"

Mr. Meggis hesitated and hurried along. "He said: 'You know, we go to the down-and-outs to help the down-and-outs.' Yes, sir. Those were his very words, and he was serious, too—Do you wonder now that I was glad when you recognized me?"

Mr. Meggis began to suspect, was not so completely upset by these untoward happenings as he pretended. I realized that he, as well as I, could see the humor in his dilemma. So I did not try to comfort him.

"Why not change your costume?" I suggested.

"Yes," he agreed dryly. "I'm thinking of putting on a top hat and tail coat. Then maybe they'll recognize that I belong here."

EDWIN F. MELVIN

"The Five of Clubs"

IN DECEMBER of 1836 Mr. Longfellow established himself in Cambridge, and entered upon the duties of his professorship at Harvard by preparing his first course of lectures. He took rooms in the house of Dr. Stearns, on Kirkland Street—then called Professor's Row; where Cornelius Conway Felton, Professor of Greek in the College, was already established. . . . Their acquaintance, begun two years ago, soon ripened into a warm friendship, which continued through life.

Charles Sumner was then lecturing in the Law School at Cambridge, and with him sprang up an equally close and lifelong intimacy. An ardent lover of books, he had not yet dreamed of a political career. George Stillman Hillard, his law-partner, and Henry R. Cleveland—both men of literary pursuits—completed the friendly circle. These five young men, of nearly the same age, formed themselves into what they called "The Five of Clubs."

Cambridge was still a village; and the dwellers in its remotest quarters, when they went to Harvard Square, always called it "going to the village." The Common had not long before been enclosed. The First Parish Church, in all the freshness of its quasi-Gothic, had but lately taken its post as "sentinel" at the end of the burying-ground, opposite to the lowly "nursery" of Christ Church. The great elms were still in the Square . . . spreading their ample shelter for the omnibus-drivers and their waiting horses. The omnibus, called the "hourly," from its time of going, was the only public means of communication with Boston, and if infrequent, was accommodating; since, on command, it called for, and left, its passengers at their houses. The fare was a quarter of a dollar. So the students generally combined economy with exercise, and walked in and out of "town," as Boston was, and is, called.

In Cambridge society Mr. Longfellow soon became a favorite. . . . As a newcomer into a staid and sober community he was not exempt from some social criticism, particularly in the matter of dress, he having a fondness for colors in coats, waistcoats, and neckties. . . . He wrote to Sumner, then in Europe: "If you have any tendency to 'curl your hair and wear gloves' like Edgar in Lear, do it before you return." Even good Mrs. Craigie thought that he had somewhat too gay a look—SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, in "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow."

Franklin's First Balloon Ascension

ON 27 August, exactly a week before the final treaty with England was signed, Franklin saw Paris's first balloon ascension at the Champ-de-Mars. The brothers Montgolfier had sent up the first balloon (linen) in history at Annonay near Lyons in June, inflating it with heated air from burning straw. The capital must not lag behind the provinces. Now for four days a new balloon (varnished silk) had been filling up with hydrogen gas made by pouring oil of vitriol on iron filings, under the direction of the physicist Jacques-Alexandre-Cesar Charles. There had been daily bulletins and such public excitement that fifty thousand people, Franklin estimated, gathered to see the ascent at five o'clock on a signal given by the firing of cannon. The balloon, wet a little by the rain "so that it shone and made an agreeable appearance," rose rapidly "till it entered the clouds, when it seemed to me scarce bigger than an orange and soon after became invisible." The dripping spectators argued about the utility of the experiment. Franklin, report-



THE LEICESTER HOSPITAL AT WARWICK

THOSE who know the town of Warwick are familiar with the fine old building, standing on a terrace sloping upward from the roadway and known as the Leicester Hospital or hospice. It is impossible to pass it by unnoticed; for, besides the timber which half-covers its face, it is rich in emblems, in shields, carvings, and texts, all relating to its history and carrying one back to a time, five hundred and fifty-five years ago, when two of the ancient Guilds of the town used the original building as a hall for their meetings.

It was later taken over by the bailiff and burgesses of Warwick, remaining in their possession until the year 1571, when Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, "signified his desire" to acquire it for a scheme he had in mind.

The scheme was to convert the place into a hospital for a Master and twelve aged and deserving men, who were to be known as "brothers," "which poor men were to have liveries (viz. gowns of blew cloth, with a ragged staff embroidered on the left sleeve), and not to go into the town without them." He called his house "Maison Dieu," embellishing it with Biblical texts which he felt were specially suitable for the inmates: "Peace be to this House," "Praise ye the Lord"; and, on the Master's Lodge, "He that ruleth over men must be just."

The "ragged staff," accompanied by a bear, the cognizance of the Dudleys, and the family motto, "Droit et Loyal," appear immediately above the wide entrance, with the initials R. L. (Robert Leicester) and the date 1571 on the gabled story.

The arched entrance leads to a courtyard at the back, from which an open staircase runs up to a gallery adjoining the rooms used by the twelve brothers. The original silver badges, provided by Leicester and suspended from the left sleeves, are still to be seen in the building—with the exception of one—each bearing the insignia on one side and the name of the original holder on the back.

Vacant the hill, and all the valley below, Between the end of song and the whisper of snow.

CHARLES MALAM

End of Song

LATE in the night, when the worn moon has descended, Treelight and shadow one, and the last wind still,

Under the wall the song of a summer splendid Dies on the air, and all that was fair is ended Under the hill.

Home is the floating leaf, the lean blade broken, Hidden the seed, the late stalk withered and white;

Deep in the silence sleep all these that were taken Of fruit on the heavy bough, song that was spoken Late in the night.

Vacant the hill, and all the valley below, Between the end of song and the whisper of snow.

CHARLES MALAM

Der Säemann und der Same

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Jesus zog viele Lehren aus der Natur. Zu seinen Veranschaulichungen wählte er Zustände, mit denen seine Zuhörer vertraut waren. In allem—in den Blumen, den Bäumen, den Vögeln, dem Himmel, den Ackerbauern und den Weingärtnern—fand er Lehren zur Veranschaulichung seiner unsterblichen Reden. In den Arbeiten des Ackermanns fand er reichen Stoff. Eine der aus diesem Gebiet gezogenen wichtigsten Lehren ist das Gleichnis vom Säemann und dem "ausging, zu sät" (Matth. 13, 3).

Als sich dieser Säemann mit Samen versehen hatte, streute er ihn auf dem Boden, wie er ihn vorfand, aus. Daher fiel etliches auf unzubereiteten Boden, etliches auf nur teilweise zubereiteten Boden, etliches auf das Steinige, wo es wenig oder keine Möglichkeit hatte, dauernd Wurzel zu fassen und Frucht zu tragen. Aber etliches fiel auf gutes Land, auf einen Boden, der gepflegt und zubereitet war, den Samen zu empfangen. Dieser Same trug reichlich Frucht.

Nach der biblischen Geschichte schienen Jesu Zuhörer den Sinn seines Gleichnisses nicht zu verstehen; denn er sagte (Matth. 13, 15): "Ihre Ohren hören übel." Daher hielt er es für notwendig, die Bedeutung der Lehre, die er ihnen erteilt hatte, zu erklären. Die fleischlich Gesinnten, die nicht bereit sind, das Wort der Wahrheit zu empfangen, empfangen es nicht. Dieser Boden ist gänzlich ungeeignet, den Samen aufzunehmen. Die Weltlichkeit ist so anmaßend, daß sie die geistige Wahrheit ausschließt.

Anderer mit einem geringen Grad von Empfänglichkeit für geistige Dinge nehmen die Wahrheit mit Freuden auf, verlieren sie aber sofort wieder, weil sie kein tiefgehendes geistiges Verständnis haben. Dies ist der Same, der auf das Steinige fällt. Wieder andere empfangen das Wort mit Begeisterung und Dankbarkeit. Da sie sich aber immer noch an einen materiellen Sinn des Lebens und seiner Umgebung klammern, lassen sie sich bald durch ihre täglichen Angelegenheiten davon abbringen. Wer also nicht auf der Hut ist, ist bald in das verflüchtliche Netz des materiellen Sinnes des Daseins verstrickt. Diese Art ist durch guten Boden veranschaulicht, der den Samen aufnimmt, dessen Wachstum aber von Dornen erstickt wird.

Ganz im Gegensatz zu diesen Denkart stehen diejenigen, die den guten Samen empfangen und pflegen. Sie sind auf das Wort der Wahrheit vorbereitet und machen guten Gebrauch davon. Sie sind es, die aus den Lehren des Gründers des Christentums und aus der späteren Offenbarung der Wissenschaft dieser Lehren durch Mary Baker Eddys Entdeckung Nutzen ziehen. Alle, die vorbereitet sind zu empfangen, werden durch den Empfang ihrer geistigen Botschaft—des Christus, der Wahrheit, der Wahrheit über Gott und Seinen Sprößling, den geistigen Menschen—reich gesegnet. Sie sind es, die durch christliches Wirken geistig wachsen und Frucht tragen, etliche dreißigjährig, etliche sechzigjährig und etliche sogar hundertjährig, je nach ihrer Bereitschaft für die Saat und ihrer Ausdauer, sie zu pflegen.

In einem allgemein beliebten Liede hebt Mrs. Eddy eine wichtige Seite der Arbeit eines Säemanns hervor (Gedichte, S. 14):

"Hörte mein, zeige mir, wie ich soll gehn Über die steilen, die einsamen Höhen, Wie ich wohl sammeln, wie ich sie kann, Wie Deine Schafe ich weiden!"

Der Säemann muß selbstverständlich Samen haben, um ihn auszustreuen. Dies ist das Sammeln. Was ist zu sammeln? Geistiges Verständnis der geistigen Wahrheit, der Wahrheit über Gott und Sein Weltall einschließlich des Menschen. Dies ist der gute Same, den der ernste Säemann sammelt, um sich auf das christliche Wirken als wahrer Nachfolger des Nazareners vorzubereiten. Und überall, wo guter Boden ist, wo der Gedanke für die Wahrheit empfänglich ist, überall, wo eine Gesinnung vorbereitet worden ist, das heilende Wort zu empfangen, ist sein Sien, seine Anwendung der geistigen Wahr-

The Sower and the Seed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS drew many important lessons from the nature about him. His illustrations dealt with conditions familiar to his hearers. In the flowers, the trees, the birds, the sky, the tillers of the soil and the keepers of the vineyard, in all these he found lessons to illustrate his immortal sayings. In the labors of the husbandman he found rich material. One of the most important lessons drawn from this source is the parable of the sower who "went forth to sow" (Matthew 13:3).

Having supplied himself with seed, this sower proceeded to scatter it upon the ground as he found it. Accordingly, some of it fell upon unprepared soil, some on ground only partially prepared, some fell on rocky places, where there was little or no possibility of its taking permanent root and producing of its kind. But some fell on good ground, on soil that had been cultivated and prepared to receive the seed. This produced of its kind abundantly.

It appears in the Scriptural narrative that his hearers did not at first understand the drift of Jesus' parable, for he said (Matthew 13:15): "Their ears are dull of hearing." Accordingly, he saw the need to explain the meaning of the lesson he had given to them. The materially minded, those unprepared to receive the word of Truth, receive it not. This ground is wholly unfit for receiving the seed. Materiality claims its own to the exclusion of spiritual truth.

Others, with a slight degree of receptivity to spiritual things, receive the truth with joy, but anon, lose it because of lack of depth of spiritual understanding. This is the seed that falls on stony places. Others receive the word eagerly and gratefully, but, still clinging to a material sense of life and its environment, are soon enticed away by their daily affairs. So that, if one be not on guard, he is soon enmeshed in the many-stranded net of a material sense of existence. This type is exemplified by good ground which receives the seed, the growth of which, however, is choked by thorns.

In direct contrast to these types of mentality are those who receive and cherish the good seed. These are prepared for and make good use of the word of Truth. They it is who profit from the teachings of the Founder of Christianity, and the later revelation of the Science of those teachings through its discovery by Mary Baker Eddy. Those who are prepared to receive are greatly blessed by the reception of her spiritual message, the Christ, Truth, the truth about God and His offspring, spiritual man. They it is who through Christian ministry spiritually increase, some thirty, some sixty, and some even an hundredfold, according to their preparedness for the sowing and persistence in its cultivation.

In a greatly loved hymn, Mrs. Eddy sets forth an important phase of the sower's work (Poems, p. 14):

"Shepherd, show me how to go O'er the hillside steep, How to gather, how to sow— How to feed Thy sheep."

Manifestly the sower must have seed in order to scatter it abroad. This is the gathering. Of what? Of spiritual understanding of spiritual truth, the truth about God and His universe, including man. This is the good seed which is gathered by the earnest sower, in preparation for the Christian ministry as a true follower of the Nazarene. And he finds his sowing, his application of spiritual truth, successful wherever there is good ground, where thought is receptive to Truth; wherever a mentality has been prepared to receive the healing word. When such is found, the sowing is successful.

Christian Scientists who have had some part in the sowing of the good seed have been blessed by this spiritual ministry. They are grateful for the opportunity to become sowers of that seed of Truth with which their mental

storehouses have been filled. Wisdom, however, enables them to judge pretty accurately of the fitness of another to receive, and they refrain from sowing in stony places. Furthermore, great care is exercised in selection of the seed. It must be genuine, pure, and honest to be good seed. The seed of tares must be excluded if the harvest is to be profitable. Of this mingling of good seed and bad, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 535 of "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures": "The seed of Truth and the seed of error, of belief and of understanding—yes, the seed of Spirit and the seed of matter—are the wheat and tares which time will separate, the one to be burned, the other to be garnered into heavenly places."

Through patient and persistent study of the Scriptures and the writings of Mrs. Eddy, students store up the true seed of spiritual being, the seed which, properly nourished, cultivated, and watered at the wellsprings of living water, bears a bountiful crop of heavenly blessings. Among these blessings are health, springing from knowledge of man's spiritual well-being; supply that meets the human need—whatever is necessary to harmonious and happy experience; social relations which are both profitable and pleasant; joy and peace. This is the harvest which springs from seed faithfully sown, and well refreshed from spiritual watering. Of right sowing Mrs. Eddy writes (ibid., p. 66): "Spiritual development germinates not from seed sown in the soil of material hopes, but when these decay, Love propagates anew the higher joys of Spirit, which have no taint of earth."

The richest harvest is gathered from the spiritual seed of Truth and Love sown in the receptive heart, cherished and carefully nurtured. With such sowing there is no limit to the reaping of the joys of Spirit. Since these joys partake of the quality of God's infinite kingdom of good, they are permanent and perfect. Such harvest is priceless, worthy of the best sowing and the most faithful cultivation.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

Preparation for Winter

HOARD not the hours, Hoard not the perfect notes Soaring from nesting throats In Summer's past . . .

HOARD not the flowers, Nor April's tender threads of rain; Each in its turn will come again, Here, in this place . . .

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Economic Role Found for New England Covered Bridges



by a Staff Photographer

Auto or Dobbin: the Sign Means Business

The car is coming out of a bridge with passenger walk at West Brattleboro, Vt., at 10 miles an hour as the sign says. Just below that warning is the double or two-way bridge at Middlebury, Vt., while next down we see that Dobbin-walk at the Governor's Brook Bridge, Westminster, Vt. To the center left is another bridge with a pedestrian walk. It is across

Saxon's River, Rockingham, Vt. The oval picture at the left bottom is of the Blackwater River Bridge, Webster, N. H. To its immediate right is a sturdy specimen over the Williams River at Bartonsville, Vt. Blitting into this photograph is a picture of the famous twin bridge at Johnson, Vt., which has since been replaced. Top right—Bridge at Montgomery, Vt.

Saving of Covered Bridges Possible

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 22.—Against the pine-clad slopes of this State's rolling green hills today is echoing the challenging question: "Who is going to rescue the last few straggling remnants of New England's once great army of covered, wooden bridges from the inevitable doom prescribed for them by highway safety authorities?"

"Not I," comes the full-throated answer of highway engineers too busy intent upon fashioning new bridges of concrete and steel to see the mellowed charm and rustic serenity of the old wooden sentinels they so callously destroy.

"Nor I," answers the big-time farmer and even the forward-looking small-time farmer with a side glance at two to five ton trucks sliding

through the old bridges by inches or rumbling ominously over weathered timbers that have served the highway users faithfully for more than 100 years.

"And not us," the state legislators chorus, shrugging their shoulders in sober resignation at the sound of crashing timbers that tell the story of another vanishing American.

How to Save the Bridges

But the old covered bridges are not without their champions, among them being the President of the Vermont Historical Society, John Spargo, who not only brands the continued destruction of the mellowed spans as "senseless waste" but today suggests a sound, economic plan for saving them from the ax and the scrap heap.

What Mr. Spargo would do is to relocate the old spans on routes of travel off the beaten paths whenever

engineers decide that there is no longer enough stamina in the sagging timbers to make them safe for major highway duties.

To the engineer, Mr. Spargo says: "You are right, the old bridges cannot be made to conform to modern traffic demands." But he refuses to go along with engineers who destroy the bridges for that reason alone. For there is economic justification, he said, in keeping the bridges even though they cannot make the grade on main traffic lanes.

"Why not relocate the old structures," he suggested, "along New England's thousands of large and small streams, perhaps as pedestrian paths where distances between existing spans are now too great for foot traffic? Or why not transport them to streams where traffic is light but sufficiently heavy to warrant necessary adjuncts of backroad travel?"

Should Not Cost Much

"Moving an old bridge to a new location," said Mr. Spargo, "can occasionally be done with small expense. In instances where distances to be covered are greater, the costs will necessarily be larger and perhaps considerable. But the benefits to be derived, especially as added attractions to our growing tourist trade, should justify the expense of saving these old bridges which are so intimately associated with the unique beauty and charm of Vermont."

Even as Mr. Spargo sent his plea echoing throughout New England, the Massachusetts Department of Public Works introduced a plan of its own into the State House in Boston. This plan would compromise with the sentimentalists and the engineer by tearing down the 26 remaining covered bridges in the State and reproducing them on the same sites as carefully as possible, strengthened and widened to meet modern traffic requirements. The proposal took hold immediately among legislators loath to see the old bridges go without a semblance of a struggle to save them. There are now hardly more than 200 covered wooden bridges in Vermont and scarcely more than 300 left throughout New England is re-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Political Drives
In Massachusetts
Wait Final Dash

Although but 16 days remain until the Nov. 8 election, political campaigns in Massachusetts were lagging this week end. Chief item of activity is tomorrow night's Democratic banquet for which tickets brought \$100 a plate.

Postmaster General James A. Farley is to be the chief speaker, and has announced that he will "go all the way" for the gubernatorial candidacy of James M. Curley. This was not surprising as Mr. Farley had previously expressed hope that Mr. Curley would win.

The Republicans were content with continuing their series of rallies, mostly in the Eastern section of the state. Leverett Saltonstall, GOP standard-bearer, has concentrated on holding up the Republican platform as liberal and humane.

Mr. Curley, on the other hand, in speeches in the middle part of the State, declared he felt assured of heavy Republican support because large sections of Republican voters have "come convinced there is no hope for relief under Republican auspices, a contention which the GOP denies.

Justice Phelps Resigns

Carlton T. Phelps, Justice of the District Court of Northern Berkshire, in a letter to Gov. Charles F. Hurley, yesterday, tendered his resignation, stating there is no hope for relief under Republican auspices, a contention which the GOP denies.

While Dean Landis was speaking, Cambridge police and observers

Dean Landis Paints Hopes
For Plan E; Students Obey

In an effort to bring a more serious note to the festing, mock "mobilizations" and moves for "partition" that have kept the issue of the new Plan E form of Government before Cambridge citizens this week, Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School last night went on the radio to present his conception of the objectives of Plan E.

Dean Landis is chairman of the committee of citizens seeking to install the city manager form of Government in Cambridge. Under Plan E, the City Council would be elected by the Proportional Representation system of voting, and the city manager would be employed, in turn, by this council. Dean Landis spoke from Washington where he is serving as one of President Roosevelt's mediators in the railway wage dispute.

While Dean Landis was speaking, Cambridge police and observers

searched in vain for further evidence of the tomfoolery that marked student replies this week to the Cambridge City Council's vote to seek separation of Harvard from Cambridge.

Many students, it was learned, were grouped around radios listening to their explosive Law School Dean as he knifed through surface issues and delved into the philosophy and moral motives which he said he sees behind the Plan E campaign.

"I am a theorist," said Dean Landis, "and tonight I have a theory about the city of Cambridge. I see it as a group of men and women engaged in city service, as a city with the best of schools, clean streets, good hospitals, the most modern police protection, courteous treatment of the unemployed, and a City Council intent on seeing that these ends are met. These aims can be

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Two Schooners
Measured Anew
For Next Race

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 22 (AP)—Remeasurement of the two contenders for the sailing championship of the North Atlantic today held both in port.

After charges and countercharges, the Race Committee directed that Capt. Angus Walters' big salt banker Bluenose, the Canadian defender, and the Gloucester schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, American challenger, be measured again to determine if they meet the terms of the deed of gift of the international fishermen's trophy.

Capt. Cecil Moulton, who succeeded Capt. Ben Pine, indisposed, as skipper of the challenger, protested that since a three-out-of-five series opened almost two weeks ago Bluenose changed its ballasting, contrary to the deed of gift.

Captain Walters admitted he had shifted ballast, but charged that Thebaud was in violation of the deed of gift of the trophy. Captain Moulton denied this, and expressed at the same time a desire that the contest be completed quickly so he might take Thebaud back to its regular job at fishing.

In compliance with Captain Walters' request, both vessels will be measured by William J. Roue, Halifax, Nova Scotia, naval architect, who designed Bluenose. Charles G. MacGregor, Boston naval architect, who previously measured the schooners and found Bluenose's waterline to be 113 feet, 2 inches, or a foot, two inches longer than specified by the deed of gift, will go over his measurements again with Mr. Roue.

The Race Committee directed re-measurement of the despoiled schooner, in which case has won a victory—off Gloucester at 10:05 a. m. tomorrow. A 36-mile course, twice around an 18-mile triangle, has been ordered.

'How Cut Taxes?'
Mayor Answered

LOWELL, Mass. (AP)—With each of 13,000 tax bills mailed three weeks ago was enclosed, at Mayor Dewey Archambault's suggestion, a request that Lowell taxpayers recommend remedies to reduce the tax rate in 1939.

One of the two answers received to date proposed: "Removal of gold braids from Police and Fire Department uniforms; reduction of department heads' salaries; immediate dismissal of all married women employees."

Six Big Liners
In the Week-End
Marine Parade

Week-End Sailings

Six deep-water passenger liners, led by the white cruise ship Lady Nelson of the Canadian National Steamships, constitute the marine parade of the port of Boston this week-end.

The Lady Nelson came into port this morning, picked up more than 100 passengers at Commonwealth Pier and sailed for Bermuda, the Leeward and Windward Islands and British Guiana in South America. Passengers sailing on the Lady Nelson include Mrs. Everett C. Benton, of Boston.

Sunday afternoon the Cunard White Star Line's Laconia sails for Greenock, Belfast, and Liverpool with a goodly list of passengers for this time of year. Booked to sail on the Laconia is Capt. G. E. Barton, skipper of the Ascania, who has been visiting in Cambridge and is going back to rejoin his vessel at Liverpool.

Due Sunday morning from Liverpool, Belfast, and Greenock is the Franconia, Cunard's cruise ship, with 406 passengers for Boston and New York.

Monday the United States Lines' steamer American Importer is due from Manchester, Liverpool, and Belfast, with four passengers for Boston and others for New York.

Cornerstone Laid
For Colby Chapel

WATERVILLE, Maine (AP)—Graeme Lorimer, son of the late George Horace Lorimer, donor of Lorimer Memorial Chapel, first structure to be built on the Mayflower Hill site of Colby College, laid the cornerstone of the building Oct. 21.

The chapel was given in memory of the magazine editor's father, the Rev. George C. Lorimer, former pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston.

N. H. Craftwork Group Shows
How It Beat Out the Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WONALANGET, N. H.—The tale of an industry which was born of the depression and nourished through its infant growth by the application of an unusual "self-help" idea unfolded here this week as the operators of Wonalanget Industries boarded up their workshop and trekked to the Atlantic coast with fruits of the summer's activity.

Rents were high in New York City 10 years ago. They were high even in the student quarters. Helen B. Phelps, Miss Meyer, and Grace

Pennock found that the landlord's bill every month not only annoyed them, but actually cut into the amount of work they were able to turn out.

Craftwork—that's what they specialized in, and they carried on with the fierce valor of pioneers in the belief that American craftwork would eventually outshine the handiwork from abroad which at that time was evoking loud praise from metropolitan critics.

But that rent-bill! Laborious hours of design went for naught when the rent bill took the money for materials.

Thus the Wonalanget Industries came into being.

The Misses Phelps, Meyer, and Pennock carried into execution an "away-from-it-all" movement and transported their entire shop to this 10-home hamlet. Miss Pennock owned the property, and a large barn was readily converted into a studio.

Tourists and business acquaintances in New York and Boston soon absorbed everything the strapping industry could produce. Piles of unfilled orders accumulated.

The trio went help-hunting. From Tamworth and Wonalanget they recruited apprentices, people anxious to learn the art of craftwork. Among them were farmhands, housewives, woodsmen. These people now are the working personnel of the business, while the three women spend their hours in designing. Thus the conviction that American inspiration and American workmen can match the best in foreign craftsmanship is put into practice.

Moreover, this town has found in the industry an antidote to the de-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair today. Cloudy and colder tomorrow, preceded by rain. Moderate northwesterly winds.

Massachusetts: Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy today. Cloudy and colder tomorrow, preceded by rain.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly colder today. Cloudy and colder tomorrow, preceded by rain.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwesterly winds shifting to north over south portion; weather somewhat overcast today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B
Boston	55	49
New Orleans	68	56
Chicago	60	44
New York	58	48
Denver	54	38
Portland	50	40
Philadelphia	56	48
Kansas City	54	44
St. Louis	56	46
Los Angeles	76	64
San Francisco	74	66
Miami	78	72
Washington	52	44
Minneapolis	50	38

A—7:30 p. m. E. S. T., Oct. 21.
B—Minimum, Oct. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:20 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 10:46 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Monday, 11:16 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:30 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Theaters

Colonial—Fannie Fable, new comedy by Lewis Meltzer, presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Ida Claire. Staged by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—"Golden Boy" by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—"Shadow and Substance" by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—"Leave It to Me" musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker and Tamara. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Metropolitan—"If I Were King" starring Ronald Colman. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Four Men and a Cradle." 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 8:15.

Trans-Lux Theater—"Wellesley College fashions, sports, travel and cartoons." Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—"Having Wonderful Time" featuring Ginger Rogers. Also "Four Men and a Cradle." 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The Mystery of Marshall Ney." Pete Smith on "Football." "Going Places With Graham McNamee." "Kingdom for a Horse." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—"That Certain Age" starring Deanna Durbin. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off" with June Tabor. 10:10 a. m., 10:40, 8:10.

Vine—"Moonlight Sonata." Faderewski's only motion picture. 4:30, 7:30. Also March of Time. 1:40, 4:15, 6:40, 9:15.

Esperanza—"Goldwyn Follies" with Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. Also "International Settlement" featuring Dolores del Rio and George Saunders. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

University—"Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in 'Four's a Crowd'." 6:15, 9:25. Also "Safety in Numbers" with the Jones Family. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour in "Spawns of the North." Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl" with Robert Young.

R. K. O. Boston—"Dracula" with Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55. Also Boris Karloff in "Frankenstein." 11:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 7:25, 10.

Robert Taylor, Margaret Sullivan, Franchot Tone and Robert Young in "The Goodbye Girl." Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred" with Janet Chapman and John Lill. Tomorrow: Louis L'Amour and Robert Young in "To the Lighthouse." Also "Kentucky Moonshine" with the Rita Brothers.

Fenway and Paramount—"Garden of the Moon" featuring Pat O'Brien and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Paramount: 1:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. Also "The Sign of the Cross" with Shirley Ross. 1:30, 8:10. Tomorrow: George Raft in "Spawns of the North."

Music
Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays. News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship. The lecture will be given at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in First Methodist Church, Northwood Street, Everett. 3:30 p. m.

Boston Conservatory of Music, Recital Hall—First Boston Conservatory Faculty Recital of the season. Jean LeFranc, viola; Nicolas Simoniak, pianist. 3:30. The Fenway. 4. Open to the public without charge.

Ford Hall Forum—Hon. Max Baer of Germany will be the guest speaker. 7:30.

Concert Calendar
Symphony Hall—Opening Monday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Pierre Lubezky and Gene Nemoff, pianists. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Oct. 24.

Symphony Hall—Fifty-seventh Faculty concert by the Long School of Music. David Glazer, clarinet; Norbert Lauga, violin; Raphael Berman, violin; Louis Arlene, viola; Yves Chardon, cello; Rulon Robinson, tenor; and George Faulkner, accompanist. 8:15. Oct. 25.

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Madrigal Singers. Alice Bailey at the piano. 8:15. Oct. 24.

Jordan Hall—Concert by Elmer Schoettke, pianist. 8:30. Oct. 25.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Oct. 26.

Princeton Coming to Boston Next Saturday—The Press Box—Baseball Textbook

Tiger Next For Harlow Players; Florida at B. C.

By Leavitt Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It's just one more contest after another these mid-October week ends for local college football. Eleven. Hardly will the dusk have settled over the various playing fields tonight before coaches and players begin looking ahead to next Saturday's contests.

With three of the eleven going away for second successive Saturdays, the local card will be limited to two games, but in each case these contests will attract much attention.

Tiger Invasion

Coming to the Harvard Stadium will be the Princeton Tiger, now working under Tad Wieman, new head coach. Earlier in the season experts were looking to this game as the one which the Crimson would be able to break into their season's first victory, but the Tigers have come along fast in the past two weeks and are very likely to enter next Saturday's contest on even terms.

While Dartmouth's 22-to-0 defeat of Princeton caused many to feel this wasn't the Tiger's year, they have changed their tune since the Bengals romped at the expense of a favored Pennsylvania eleven last week, 12 to 0.

Away From Home

An intersectional classic is in store for those fans who choose the Heights for their grid entertainment with Florida invading the Eagles' nest. The Southerners look hardly impressive enough to beat B. C. as they dropped their first two games of the season. Stetson de-

feated them, 16 to 14 and Mississippi rolled-up a 22-to-0 score. Leaving home will be Tufts, Northeastern, and Boston University.

The Jumbos move away to Providence, R. I., for a game with the fast traveling Brown team. Tufts hardly can be expected to turn back the Bruin and it looks like another defeat for Coach Lew Manly's Medford eleven.

Northeastern rolls on to Springfield for a tilt with the Gymnasts. The Huskies will be meeting an eleven in their own class once again and the game should turn out to be a close one. Springfield has shown flashes of power against its early foes. They held a favored Amherst team to a 6-to-0 tie, defeated a good Clarkston eleven, 13 to 7, and lost to Rutgers 6 to 0.

Western Reserve will furnish the opposition for Boston University next week end and the Terriers may be assured that they will not be in for an easy game. The Ohio eleven visited Boston last year and were very fortunate to go home with a 7-to-0 verdict, despite the fact they were favored to win.

B. U. will have the disadvantage of playing on a strange field but Coach Pat Hanley's team rates an even chance to tie the score. The Ohio team has had easy victories so far this season, their last two games being over Ohio University, 26 to 0, and Baldwin Wallace, 40 to 0. However, these teams are not considered as major opponents and therefore have not been able to test the real strength of Western Reserve.

Bruins Play Hershey Bears; Weiland Again Named Captain

While an opening exhibition tilt for a big league hockey team is usually that and nothing more, Manager Art Ross will have a special interest in the doings of the Hershey Bears, new Int-Am League entry, when they skate against his Bruins at Hershey, Pa., tonight.

As the result of a three-cornered deal launched at Hershey last night among the Bruins, Providence Reds and Hershey, the Major League club will acquire a player from Hershey, probably a forward, some time before they leave. The only announced part of the transaction to date was the transferring of Sammy McManus, speedy winger, and Jeff Kaibeleich, defenseman, from Providence to Hershey.

Other forwards who will play for Hershey tonight include Wally Kilrea and Howard Mackel, ex-Red Wings; Clarence Drouillard who was with

both Detroit and Providence last season, Jerry Shannon and Dede Klein, one-time Bruins, and Harold Frost and John Steele, who played for the Hershey Amateur Club a year ago.

In addition to his new duties as assistant manager, Cooney Weiland again will captain the Bruins this season. In making this announcement, Ross also named Eddie Shore and Dit Clapper as alternate captains to take over Weiland's duties when the latter, due to holding down a utility role in his playing capacity, is not on the ice.

While the Bruins line-up that takes to the ice tonight will be virtually the same as that which opposed Toronto, the playoffs last spring with Frank Brimsek slated to divide the goal-tending assignment with Tiny Thompson as the only change, Ross made it clear that this array is by no means certain of starting the season.

Heads of Sports at Lasell College



Wide World
AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Newly elected student heads of fall sports. Left to right: Jane Patterson of Worcester, head of tennis; Priscilla Sleeper of Brookline, head of soccer; Norman Jacobus of Chatham, N. J., head of archery; Louisa Clark of Waltham, head of hockey; Doris Benecchi of Brockton, head of riding.

Dugout Topics

By Rumlin

Allen's Book

Ethan Allen, who played the outfield for five clubs in the National League and one in the American, has published a book through the Macmillan Company of New York. It is entitled, "Major League Baseball Technique and Tactics," and is easily the most complete catalogue of diamond maneuvers ever placed on the literary market.

Such books are usually slow in getting around. But when fans become acquainted with the Allen masterpiece, it may break all sale records for sports publications. Along with being close to perfection in details of the National pastime, it is expertly worded and phrased. Allen has a B. S. degree from the University of Cincinnati and a M. A. degree at the Columbia University Teachers College.

Pictures of Stars

Included among the 250 odd pages are 232 illustrations, showing in detail the most expert and effective styles of play at every position. The

a Masterpiece

pictures are posed by some of the foremost stars in the majors—Joe Medwick, Paul Derringer, Dizzy Dean, Bill Dickey, Joe Cronin and many others.

The defensive and offensive assignments of each player are described in all their phases. Allen outlines the duties of the manager and his coaches. He goes into the intricate details of pitching, batting and fielding fundamentals. He explains in simple words the strategy of leading pilots—how they give signals, pitch to all types of batters, select their fielders, break up the opponent's strategy and generally earn the high salaries paid to them by big league owners. Many fans will be amazed when they learn what takes place on the field, right before their eyes, yet seldom is apparent from the grandstand.

In the back of the book is a "glossary," giving understandable definitions of every well-known baseball expression. Do you know what it means to "hit straight away," or "behind the runner?"

"Hints to Players" Allen closes by listing 17 "hints to players." This page is probably more valuable in the development of young players than all other pages of detailed instruction combined. If you hope to make the big leagues, or just play "scrub" on the corner lot, these "hints" are well to remember. They are as follows:

1. Have good equipment.
2. Rest lightly before playing.
3. Obtain plenty of rest.
4. Abstain from tobacco and alcohol.
5. Play hard regardless of the score.
6. Subordinate individual performance to team success.
7. Be a good sport.
8. Keep a level head.
9. Respect judgment of umpires.
10. Warm-up before batting or fielding.
11. Avoid drafts when not in action.
12. Bathe slowly and dry thoroughly.
13. Try to overcome weaknesses.
14. Remain loyal to the manager and players.
15. Disregard remarks by spectators and members of the opposing team.
16. Ignore the rules if the rules are a stumbling block in the careers of countless players. If any youngster is interested enough in baseball to try for his grammar or high school nine, he should spend a few hours studying—even memorizing—the rule book. That goes for football as well as baseball.
17. Know the rules.

College Football Results

By the Associated Press

Mississippi State 12, Duquesne 7. Boston College 26, Temple 24. George Washington 27, Davis-Ellis 0. Princeton 19 to 14, Villanova 19 to 7. Maine 14, Colby 14. Harvard 7 to 6, Dartmouth 7 to 0. Johns Hopkins 7, Washington College 0.

South
Lenoir-Rhyne 8, Randolph div. 0. High Point 7, Guilford 0. Appalachean 6. Spring Hill 14, Union (Tenn.) 0. Chattanooga 13, Howard 0. West Tenn. 34, Tenn. Tech 12. Middle Tenn. 29, Tusculum 0. Louisiana 14, Monticello A. and M. 0. Southwestern (La.) 12, Mississippi 0.

Midwest
St. Louis U. 27, Grinnell 7. Wichita 15, Washburn 0. Pittsburgh 12, Southwestern 0. Oklahoma Teachers 30, Northland 0. Northwestern 0, 25, Milton 0. Capital 17, Heidelberg 0. Denison 22, Muskegon 0. Findlay 13, Bluffton 0. N. D. State 15, Graceland 0. Albion 12, Adrian 0. Ferris 6, Assumption 0. Hastings 26, Wayne 14. Earl Carter 16, Ripon 0.

West Texas 27, Oklahoma City 7. Houston 17, Michigan Normal 0. Midland 34, Haskell Indians 0. Washington 14, Jamestown 0. Wichita Junior 0, Virginia 0. Yankton 26, Huron 0. Eau Claire 7, 16, Ripon 0. Bethel 19, McPherson 0. St. Mary's 14, St. Mary's 0. Kirksville 14, Cape Girardeau 0. 2. Marquette 7, Springfield 0. 3. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 4. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 5. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 6. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 7. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 8. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 9. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 10. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 11. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 12. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 13. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 14. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 15. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 16. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 17. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 18. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 19. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 20. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 21. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 22. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 23. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 24. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 25. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 26. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 27. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 28. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 29. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 30. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 31. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 32. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 33. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 34. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 35. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 36. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 37. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 38. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 39. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 40. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 41. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 42. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 43. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 44. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 45. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 46. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 47. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 48. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 49. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 50. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 51. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 52. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 53. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 54. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 55. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 56. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 57. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 58. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 59. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 60. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 61. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 62. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 63. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 64. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 65. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 66. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 67. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 68. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 69. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 70. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 71. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 72. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 73. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 74. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 75. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 76. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 77. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 78. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 79. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 80. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 81. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 82. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 83. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 84. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 85. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 86. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 87. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 88. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 89. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 90. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 91. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 92. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 93. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 94. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 95. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 96. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 97. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 98. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 99. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0. 100. William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0.

Boucher to Coach Rovers
WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 22 (AP)—Lester Patrick, manager of the New York Rangers, finally has filled a long-needed want in the amateur link of his famous Three-R hockey chain by appointing Frank Boucher as coach of the Eastern Amateur League. In past years, Patrick tried to give the Rovers as much of his personal attention as possible, and at times turned the amateur club over to members of the Rangers. Boucher, member of the once-famous front line that also included Bill and Bunney Cowie, was assistant coach of the Rangers last season. The Philadelphia Ramblers, the Rangers' farm club in the International-American League, are coached by Herb Gardner.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 22, 1938

Problem No. 2081

By F. Gamage

11 Pieces

Black

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, Illustrated Family Journal, 1937)

Problem No. 2082

By F. Gamage

10 Pieces

Black

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, Pittsburgh Leader, 1930-10)

Two more Gamage prize-winners by the famous Brooklyn composer.

Solutions to Problems

No. 2078. 1. K-R2 Q-K1ch

2. Kt-Qch Q-K7ch

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Yost Recalls Football Days Of Stone Age

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Fielding H. Yost, whose football coaching career at Michigan spanned the stone age and streaming eras of college sports, thinks players of today are better on the whole but, "by jimmies, I don't see fellows like Willie Heston, Neil Snow and Germany Schults around."

Yost is easy to see Michigan, one of the Big Ten's most dangerous eleveners, meet Yale today in a resumption of a rivalry that goes back to the elegant eighties. He's right proud of Fritz Crisler's first Michigan team; but he's prone to wander back to the days when "Yale was king of the East and Michigan ruled the West." He turned out four undefeated and untied teams at Michigan.

"That Heston," he mused, "first year I had him I didn't think he'd be anything wonderful, just a green kid. But I was wrong, thank goodness. He was all-America for two years. Say, he ran right over a couple of boys one day for three or four plays and then holed. 'You fellows better get out of there or you'll be killed.'"

Millions Play in Game
"They don't make 'em like him anymore but there's an average player here. There wasn't much high-school football in those days. These days millions of kids are playing the game all over. It's easy to see why the average ability is higher. Better training, better coaching, more knowledge of conditioning."

Someone asked him about the years when the forward pass first came into use, he wanted to know who threw the first spiral pass. "Well, I'll claim that," said Yost. "I had a book come out in 1905 giving the principal of the spiral pass but of course we could only use it laterally. But when they put the forward pass in the rules I was ready for it."

"I remember going to Cornell in 1905 and Pop Warner was using the end-over-end pass. But he caught on quick."

Heston's name came up again. "I used to call him my key back. I guess he was the first talkback. Come to think of it the formation we used was mighty like a single-wing formation."

Has Seen Game's Change
Yost has seen the game change from a clash of brute power to a finely co-ordinated battle of land and air forces. Any comment on the change, he asked.

"Too much to give you right now, but I'll tell you something. One of the reasons for this high-scoring this is the new rule. They bring the ball in 15 yards. That gives a team more room to move. And that pass over the goal line. In the days when they called it a touch-back it was the biggest penalty in football."

It was a sad subject but Yost was asked about the Michigan-Minnesota game won by the Gophers last week. "No alibi from me, and I don't think Fritz has any either," said Yost. "They play football for keeps at Minnesota, always have, and by jimmies that's the way it should be played."

Bob Shawkey Applies For Post at Montreal
MONTREAL, Oct. 22 (AP)—Bob Shawkey, former pitcher and manager in the American and International baseball leagues, has applied for the job managing Montreal's International League Royals next year. The Montreal post was opened by the resignation late last season of Walter (Rabbit) Maravilla while the club was in a slump. First Baseman Al Hook pitched the team for the rest of the year, but club officials have insisted he won't be at the helm in 1939.

Shawkey, who has pitched for and managed the New York Yankees, Boston Red Sox, Philadelphia Phillies, and St. Louis Cardinals, was in town on the way to his gold mine at Shawville, Quebec.

Shawkey later he would be considered, but that Royals are planning a tie-up with a major league club, probably Brooklyn, and the hookup would be the chief factor governing selection of a manager.

Racing on Charles
Crews from the Dartmouth Corinthian Y. C. the Harvard Y. C. and the M. I. T. N. A. will meet in a triangular sailing regatta on the Charles River Basin tomorrow morning. Each college will enter four boats and racing will begin at 10 a. m. and probably will continue this afternoon. While the undergraduates are racing crews from the graduate school at M. I. T. will race members of the Charles River Y. C.

Ouellette Joins Portland
OTTAWA, Oct. 22 (AP)—Eddie Ouellette, former defenseman and center with Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League, left here last night for Portland, Ore., where he is scheduled to campaign for the fourth straight season with the Pacific Coast loop club.

with a winning game, but Black has no good moves.
This game helped the former world's champion to win the Netherlands championship. Play was uneventful until Ruve was able to simplify with a winning pawn position.

Queen

Symphony Plus String Quartet

The Arts in Boston

A composition for string quartet and orchestra had its first performance yesterday at the third Friday concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season. It is entitled "Toccata, Variations and Finale," and it is the work of Nicolai Beresovsky, who has been represented several times before on the programs of the orchestra. As second violinist of the Coolidge Quartet, he also took part in the performance of the work, which is dedicated to Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, founder of the Quartet.

This is an unusual combination of instruments. Works for one, two and even three solo instruments with orchestra are common enough, and the use of a small group of performers with a large ensemble was of course a distinguishing feature of the concerto grosso of the eighteenth century. But the program annotator assures us that this work "is in no sense a concerto, for there are no extended display passages for solo instruments, nor is the solo quartet treated in the eighteenth-century ripieno fashion as an alternating choir. The four voices are usually woven in the general texture of the orchestra with a certain independence of motion."

It seems a fair question, then, why employ the quartet? But the statement of the program annotator needs some modification. For actually the quartet and its individual

Party Differences Bring Close Race In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 22—With one of the closest elections in New Hampshire history ahead of them, leaders of the major parties today were in the midst of campaigns which they hope will have sufficient scope to include each of the uncertain dimensions in this year's voting public.

This State, known for years as the home of a "straight-ticket" electorate, has since 1936 witnessed a transformation almost unbelievable to old-line political observers.

It has seen a split of formidable dimensions in the ranks of the Republican Party, a split now, but faintly patched together. It has seen dissension rise in Democratic ranks, not inspired so much by local differences as by the matter of allegiance to Administration methods in Washington.

Party Switching

It has seen a jumping about of voters from party to party, so that today, as the election sweeps down upon them, spokesmen for both groups are unofficially forced to admit that party lines can scarcely be discerned through the fog of personalities and disagreements.

The rush to change party affiliations before the primary has given pause to experts of both parties. The question uppermost in the minds of active participants in the coming balloting is how many Democratic malcontents can be expected to stay on the Republican side of the fence, and vice versa.

The Democrats, however, consider that the amity which they presented their major candidates in the primaries will work in their behalf in November. The Republicans, too, have apparently solved their differences to some extent, but the acrimonious personalities of the pre-October campaigning have not yet been wiped from the records.

Townsendites and GOP

Even the declaration by Thomas L. Townsend, defeated Republican candidate for Congress, that the weight of his organization will be cast entirely on the Republican side has failed to assuage many of the GOP doubters. The fact that the party has apparently accepted the tenets of the Townsend scheme has alienated many of the regular Republicans.

Even the storm has provoked a number of speculations embarrassing to political seers. Many persons learned in woodland problems doubt the efficiency of the "long-term" plan the house advanced by Gov. Francis P. Murphy.

Timber Salvage

They declare that trees now on the ground cannot withstand the attacks of borers and other pests, which will attack as soon as the sap has dried. The first of next August is regarded as a deadline for timber salvage, unless the stricken trees are hauled to ponds and lakes and allowed to remain there until manufactured.

From the Governor's plan, John L. Sullivan, Democratic nominee, is expected to make political capital. Running side by side with Senator Fred Brown, a Presidential favorite, Mr. Sullivan is expected to project a plan involving Federal support which will be more palatable to the thousands of voters who are jumbling down all about them, than the Republican scheme.

Light Performs Strange Feats At Edison Exhibit

Controlled light was made to perform some amazing feats last night at the Boylston Street Auditorium of the Boston Edison Company.

Motion pictures—generally accepted as "flat" by the majority of people (no pun), took on three dimensions and the screen appeared as a window through which the audience looked at people and objects with all the depth and color of the originals.

Then the audience looked and saw nothing on a wall picture, the detail of which was blotted out by light glare. "Magic spectacles" cleared the glare and details and color of the picture took vivid form.

Two disks of the same picture, superimposed and held aloft, made a "headless" lecturer.

The feats, George W. Wheelwright, 34, lecturer, explained, were made possible by the use of Polaroid, the "new light control," which is the only vibrating light wave in one plane. He said more than 800 uses have been listed for Polaroid, including elimination of automobile headlight glare.

Craftwork

(Continued from Page 9)

pression caused by decreasing farm prices, by lack of employment of other kinds. In its place has been substituted skilled labor of a type which is growing in demand.

Many Affiliations

Affiliated with the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, the Boston Society of Craftsmen, and the New York Society of Craftsmen, Wonalancet Industries finds a ready outlet for its pottery, weaving, and pewter.

The success of the venture still slightly amazes Miss Phelps, although she says that Wonalancet Industries has operated on a single tenet:

"If you make something good enough, it will find a buying public."

The financial rewards accrued by the business, "small, but sweet," are, however, the lesser part of the trio's satisfaction.

"We've proved that native workmen can be trained to meet the best that foreign countries can produce, despite years of craftwork."

"And if, incidentally, we have put that high-rain problem forever in the ragbag—well, so much the better!"

Time Devourer

About one-third of the time consumed in household duties is devoted to the preparation of meals.

Choice Bits on the Radio Menu

Week-End Radio Specials

Lawrence Dennis, prominent conservative, among speakers.

Biets' "Carmen" to be presented by Radio City opera company, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12 noon, with Jan Peerce as Don José, Hertha Glais as Carmen, Robert Weede as Escamillo and Viola Pillo as Micaela.

Weber's "Der Freischütz" Overture; Schubert tone poem, "The Swan of Tuonela"; and "The Rite of Spring" by Stravinsky, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 8 p. m.

Viola Pillo, contralto; Vicki Chase, contralto soprano; and Robert Nicholson, contralto, will sing in a concert of new songs of New England, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 8 p. m.

Newspapers of Music to allow broadcasting of 16 member concerts from Town Hall, New York, NBC-Blue network, 8 p. m. (except Boston), orchestra of New Friends, Fritz Siedy, conductor, to be heard in concert; other three to be heard next week.

"Largo al factotum" from Rossini's "The Barber of Seville" and "O Caesar, Great Wert Thou," from Deems Taylor's "The King's Henchman," and group of three songs, including "Danny Deever," chosen by Lawrence Dennis, will be heard in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEL, 9 p. m.; Rossini's "Barber of Seville" Overture, "Carmen" from Biets' "L'Arlésienne" Suite, and Dukas' "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" from Biets' "L'Arlésienne" Suite, by orchestra, José Hurbi, conductor.

The Monitor Views the News

For Monday, Oct. 24

12:00 WORL 920kc
12:45 WMEX 1500kc
3:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WMEX 1500kc
10:45 WMEX 1500kc

Shortwave
3:00 WIXAL 15.25mc
6:00 WIXAL 11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Oct. 24

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional Service, presented by the Christian Science Committee on Publication.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	Nette Dame-Carnegie	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	Nette Dame-Carnegie	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "America Dances"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Swingology," variety	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "America Dances"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Swingology," variety	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:00 News sports	Spanish Review; news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:15 Music	Football news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:30 Sports comment	Football news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 California	"Message of Israel"	"Avalon Time," Red	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Commentator	"Message of Israel"	"Avalon Time," Red	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:15 "Sat. Swing Club"	Wm. Rand. Hearst; talk	Tommy Riges and Betty	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:30 "Sat. Swing Club"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	L. Clinton's Or.	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:45 H. H. H. H. H. H.	Wm. Rand. Hearst; talk	Tommy Riges and Betty	Sport reports	Sport reports
8:00 Johnny Presents	Al Donahue's Orchestra	L. Clinton's Or.	Sport reports	Sport reports
8:15 Sports	Wm. Rand. Hearst; talk	Tommy Riges and Betty	Sport reports	Sport reports
8:30 Sports	Wm. Rand. Hearst; talk	Tommy Riges and Betty	Sport reports	Sport reports
8:45 Sports	Wm. Rand. Hearst; talk	Tommy Riges and Betty	Sport reports	Sport reports
9:00 "Drama Time"	National Barn Dance	"Vox Pop," Parks John	Sport reports	Sport reports
9:15 "Drama Time"	National Barn Dance	"Vox Pop," Parks John	Sport reports	Sport reports
9:30 "Drama Time"	National Barn Dance	"Vox Pop," Parks John	Sport reports	Sport reports
9:45 "Drama Time"	National Barn Dance	"Vox Pop," Parks John	Sport reports	Sport reports
10:00 Your Hit Parade	NBC Symphony	"America Dances"	Sport reports	Sport reports
10:15 vocalists; quartet	chestrato: Arturo	"America Dances"	Sport reports	Sport reports
10:30 vocalists; quartet	chestrato: Arturo	"America Dances"	Sport reports	Sport reports
10:45 vocalists; quartet	chestrato: Arturo	"America Dances"	Sport reports	Sport reports
11:00 Weather; news	chestrato: Arturo	"America Dances"	Sport reports	Sport reports
11:15 Sports; talk; music	chestrato: Arturo	"America Dances"	Sport reports	Sport reports
11:30 Sports; talk; music	chestrato: Arturo	"America Dances"	Sport reports	Sport reports
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	chestrato: Arturo	"America Dances"	Sport reports	Sport reports

Sunday's Programs

10:00	Church of the Air	Russian melodies		
10:15	Church of the Air	Russian melodies		
10:30	"Airs and Dances"	"Drama of Long Ago"		drama
10:45	"Airs and Dances"	"Drama of Long Ago"		drama
11:00	Service from Old	Neighborhood		News, weather
11:15	Service from Old	Neighborhood		News, weather
11:30	Service from Old	Neighborhood		Studio talk
11:45	Service from Old	Neighborhood		Studio talk
12:00	News Service	Radio City Opera		Radio City Opera
12:15	Safety talk	Bluet's		Bluet's
12:30	"Male and Female"	men, vespers		men, vespers
12:45	"Male and Female"	men, vespers		men, vespers
1:00	"Beacon St. Window"	"Great Plays, Famous		"Great Plays, Famous
1:15	Piano club	man," morality		man," morality
1:30	Piano club	man," morality		man," morality
1:45	E. Andrews: talk	"Magic Key"		"Magic Key"
2:00	"The Farmer Takes	Frank Blackman		Frank Blackman
2:15	"The Farmer Takes	Frank Blackman		Frank Blackman
2:30	Commentary on	"Drama of Long Ago"		"Drama of Long Ago"
2:45	Commentary on	"Drama of Long Ago"		"Drama of Long Ago"
3:00	New York Philhar-	Vocal trio		Vocal trio
3:15	monic Society	"Second Guitars"		"Second Guitars"
3:30	John Barbrolli,	"Second Guitars"		"Second Guitars"
3:45	John Barbrolli,	"Second Guitars"		"Second Guitars"
4:00	New York Philhar-	"National Vespers"		"National Vespers"
4:15	monic Society	"National Vespers"		"National Vespers"
4:30	conducting	"Boredom in Music"		"Boredom in Music"
4:45	conducting	"Boredom in Music"		"Boredom in Music"
5:00	"Buddy Clark En-	Metropolitan O		Metropolitan O
5:15	"Buddy Clark En-	Metropolitan O		Metropolitan O
5:30	"Ben Bernie and	V. Gomez, guitar		V. Gomez, guitar
5:45	"Ben Bernie and	V. Gomez, guitar		V. Gomez, guitar
6:00	"Silver Theater"	Political talk		Political talk
6:15	"Conrad Nag, m. e.	Political talk		Political talk
6:30	"Laugh 'N' Limer."	Political talk		Political talk
6:45	"Laugh 'N' Limer."	Political talk		Political talk
7:00	"People's Discussion	"The Other A		"The Other A
7:15	informal discussion	Edward Tomlin		Edward Tomlin
7:30	informal discussion	Edward Tomlin		Edward Tomlin
7:45	John Newett	"Out of the G		"Out of the G
8:00	N. E. Town Meet-	"Out of the G		"Out of the G
8:15	ing: Faneuil Hall	Ernest Gill's		Ernest Gill's
8:30	ing: Faneuil Hall	Ernest Gill's		Ernest Gill's
9:00	Kanda's Evening	Hollywood R		Hollywood R
9:15	Kanda's Evening	Hollywood R		Hollywood R
9:30	chapters: Lawrence	Walter Winche		Walter Winche
9:45	chapters: Lawrence	Walter Winche		Walter Winche
10:00	"Accent on Music"	Russ Morgan's		Russ Morgan's
10:15	"Accent on Music"	Russ Morgan's		Russ Morgan's
10:30	"Accents and By-	tra		tra
10:45	"Accents and By-	"Cheerio! tal"		"Cheerio! tal"
11:00	News: music	News, weather		News, weather
11:15	News: music	News, weather		News, weather
11:30	Pendavir Or	Music As You		Music As You
11:45	Pendavir Or	Music As You		Music As You

Aircrafts Lead Brisk Upswing In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—With aircrafts furnishing the principal motive power, leading stocks swung upward in today's market, many hitting new highs for the year with gains running to 3 or more points at the best.

The pace was fairly brisk during the greater part of the first hour, but slowed later as profit taking on the bourse made its appearance. Top marks in virtually all categories were chipped down near the final period.

Spurring the aviation was declaration of a \$3 dividend by Douglas Aircraft, after yesterday's close in addition to announcement of the best nine months' net earnings in the concern's history. United Aircraft, Boeing, Glenn Martin, and Sperry were prominent on the advance.

U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, and Youngstown exhibited a burst of strength, as next week's steel mill operations were expected to mount sharply.

In demand were U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, Kennecott, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Johns-Manville, and Loew's.

Bond Demand Lessens

Demand for secondary rail bonds and other corporate issues out of the last few sessions tapered off at the week-end today but the market continued to manifest an urge to move forward with stocks.

Japanese bonds, which have been held to most domestic issues, were further brisk rally on the extension of Japan's conquest in China. Gains ran from about a point to around 3 at one time in Japan 5's, Ujigawa Electric Power 7's and Taiwan 5's.

Allegedly 35 of 1950 jumped about 4 on a turnover of a few bonds after the opening. The 35 of 1949, however, reacted moderately after a sharp rise earlier in the week.

Trading at higher levels were American Water Works 6's, Great Northern 4's, Nickel Plate 4's, Pacific Gas 3's, Union Pacific 3's, and St. Paul 3's.

U. S. Treasury obligations marked time in a narrow zone.

Gold Imports Set New High Record In Oct. 14 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports into the United States set a new record of \$206,542,772 in the week ended October 14.

The Commerce Department said the figure was the highest for any week since weekly figures were initiated in 1934. Last week's imports of the metal, however, were only about \$20,000 more than in the week ended September 30.

The huge influx of gold was due to the European war crisis, which caused foreigners to send funds here for safekeeping. Gold was shipped by dollar credits.

Last week's shipments included \$190,025,205 from England, \$2,934,544 from France, \$7,242,675 from the Netherlands, \$4,024,281 from Canada, and \$1,462,859 from Brazil.

One result of the gold flood was to push United States Treasury holdings of the metal past \$14,000,000, the largest amount ever held by any nation and equal to nearly 60 per cent of the world's monetary gold stock.

Last week's silver imports amounted to \$53,832,121, which was about in line with other weeks of the year. Shipments included \$4,300,000 from China, \$445,510 from Canada and \$592,056 from Mexico.

Bank Clearings At Year's Highest

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the leading cities in the United States for the week ended Oct. 19 were the largest for any week thus far in the year, Dun & Bradstreet reported, and were only .05 of 1 per cent below the similar 1937 week.

The total, \$601,242,000, compared with \$639,932 in the like 1937 week. The year-to-date comparison for the preceding Oct. 12 week showed a rise of 2.8 over the last year, the first in 18 weeks in the five-day week ended Oct. 12 the last year was \$455,516,000.

Turnover at New York amounted to \$360,760,000, which represented a gain of 3.4 per cent over \$332,248 last year. The aggregate of all clearing centers was \$2,440,476,000, a gain of 6.1 per cent from \$2,298,684,000 in 1937 week and the smallest decline recorded thus far in the year.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—The relative steadiness and stability of the market during the week ended Oct. 19 was the largest for any week thus far in the year, Dun & Bradstreet reported, and were only .05 of 1 per cent below the similar 1937 week.

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Associated Press Quotations										THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1938										Associated Press Quotations															
Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange																														Today's sales (est.)					
1937-1938										1938										1937-1938										1938					
High		Low		High		Low		High		Low		High		Low		High		Low		High		Low		High		Low		High		Low		High		Low	
Stocks & Bonds										Stocks & Bonds										Stocks & Bonds										Stocks & Bonds					
in Dollars										in Dollars										in Dollars										in Dollars					
Sales in 100s High										Sales in 100s High										Sales in 100s High										Sales in 100s High					
Low										Low										Low										Low					
Last										Last										Last										Last					
Net Chgs										Net Chgs										Net Chgs										Net Chgs					
Abbot Lab (1.80a)										Abbot Lab (1.80a)										Abbot Lab (1.80a)										Abbot Lab (1.80a)					
Abbot pf (41a)										Abbot pf (41a)										Abbot pf (41a)										Abbot pf (41a)					
Acme Steel (1)										Acme Steel (1)										Acme Steel (1)										Acme Steel (1)					
Adams Exp (10a)										Adams Exp (10a)										Adams Exp (10a)										Adams Exp (10a)					
Adams-McCull (1 1/4a)										Adams-McCull (1 1/4a)										Adams-McCull (1 1/4a)										Adams-McCull (1 1/4a)					
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Democracies Are Seen Turning Totalitarian in Self-Defense

1990

The coat for dress occasions is out of place in a football stadium. The zero-weather ulster hardly serves for the first frost. Clothing experts who advertise in *The Christian Science Monitor* have practical plans for balancing a man's coat wardrobe.

robe to give him comfort in all weather and correct appearance on all occasions.

New York Curb

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Close
25 Am Wire & Cable	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
25 Am Wire & Cable	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
25 Am Wire & Cable	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
25 Am Wire & Cable	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
25 Am Wire & Cable	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
25 Am Wire & Cable	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
25 Am Wire & Cable	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
25 Am Wire & Cable	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
25 Am Wire & Cable	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
25 Am Wire & Cable	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4

U.S. Gets Rising Share of Foreign Copper Business

NEW YORK (AP)—Although "the sky's the limit" for foreign copper output now that the international cartel has lifted all restrictions, the trade expects repercussions on domestic producers to be slight.

Underlying the decision of the big, low-cost African and South American mines to step up the flow of raw copper, analysts point out, was the record-breaking consumption abroad in conjunction with rearmament programs.

The foreign appetite for the red metal in September rose to the highest level in history, according to the Copper Institute, at 137,000 tons. Consumption during the first nine months was only moderately below this peak, averaging 122,000 tons.

U. S. Share Larger

American producers, however, were getting an increasing proportion of foreign business. In the first three quarters, exports from the United States rose 10 per cent of all European consumption.

In other words, foreign mine-owners saw their policy of restriction working to the advantage of United States producers.

Another conservation, metal men say, was that consumption outstripped production for so long that stocks above ground abroad had dwindled to the lowest point in several years.

The impact of capacity output by foreign mines on domestic producers would be delayed for approximately three months, copper executives say, as a result of the time required to ship the newly-mined metal from Africa or South America to Europe for refining and transportation to fabricators.

The direct effect of unrestrained foreign production would be to reduce domestic output, which during the first nine months accounted for one fifth of total output.

Noting this loss, however, would be the arms expansion program recently called for by President Roosevelt and the rising trend of industrial activity in this country.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds	High	Low	Close
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4

B. & M. Negotiating \$2,000,000 Loan

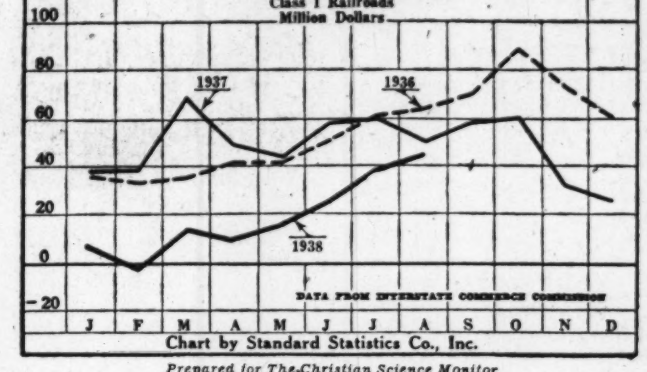
WASHINGTON—Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said negotiations are under way with Boston & Maine Railroad for a \$2,000,000 loan to cover damage done by flood in New England. Mr. Jones said the railroad has sufficient collateral to cover the loan.

He also said Southern Railway will borrow an additional \$5,000,000 to finance an already announced purchase of 2,400 freight cars.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Country	Rate
Argentina—peso	25.10
Brazil—milreis	205.00
Canada—dollar	1.35
France—franc	20.48
Germany—mark	4.20
Italy—lira	193.60
Japan—yen	148.30
Netherlands—guilder	1.80
Poland—zloty	35.00
Portugal—escudo	200.48
Romania—lei	24.00
Spain—peseta	166.64
Sweden—krona	4.66
Switzerland—franc	2.00
Turkey—lira	18.75
U. S. dollar	1.00

Railroad Earnings Trend Up But Big Deficit Seen for 1938



From the standpoint of earnings, it is significant that net operating income of all Class 1 roads in August was only about \$5,000,000 lower than in August, 1937, despite a year-to-year decrease of \$44,000,000 in operating revenue and the higher wages now being paid to transportation employees.

Higher rates, drastically reduced maintenance, and genuine economies of operation account for the relatively favorable showing. In spite of this, net after charges will make a sorry showing this year.

Class 1 roads as a group reported a total deficit of \$180,000,000 for the first 8 months of 1938, as compared with a combined net profit of \$64,000,000 a year earlier. Present indications, however, point to a full-year deficit reduced to somewhere between \$120,000,000 and \$140,000,000 (depending upon "other income" received at the year-end).

This would compare with total net income after charges of \$98,500,000 for 1937 and \$165,500,000 for 1936. Such a showing would be the worst of the depression with the single exception of 1932, when the combined net deficit was \$139,200,000.

Tax Rise Seen Coming Due To Arms Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congressional tax experts are studying several proposals for increasing income taxes to finance an expanded armament program.

These experts—staff members of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue—will make recommendations to Congress at the next session.

Informed persons said an emergency 10 per cent increase in income taxes was one method under consideration. The increase would apply to both individual and corporate incomes. On the basis of this year's revenue estimates, it would yield an additional \$2,000,000,000.

Add 10 C. to Income Tax

Tax authorities said the additional levy would be imposed for only a year or two, and would expire automatically at the end of the designated period, though they asserted that it would be simple to compute, because a taxpayer merely would figure his tax on the present basis and then add 10 per cent.

Great Britain, faced with sharply mounting rearmament costs, already has adopted a similar emergency levy.

Various proposals to reshuffle existing income tax rates also are being studied. These include one by Senator La Follette (Wis.) of Wisconsin to reduce existing income tax rates from 10 to 8 per cent for single individuals and from \$2,000 to \$1,000 for married persons.

Consideration is being given to taxation in event of war. Senator Connally (D) of Texas has suggested the imposition of drastic income tax increases in such a contingency, and proposed a design to help finance war activities and, coincidentally, hold down wartime profits.

Members of Congressional tax committees are expected to discuss the various suggestions informally before Congress meets. Revenue authorities said, however, that no definite program could be formulated until it is known precisely how much the Administration will ask for defense.

\$150,000,000 for Navy

President Roosevelt has said an extra \$150,000,000 would be needed for naval construction, but additional funds before the army have not been estimated.

Meanwhile, Chairman Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, said he believed Congress should have a complete picture of joint Army and Navy air defense needs before it acts on the separate war and navy budgets. He suggested the two services join in a report to Congress.

"It is quite apparent from what is happening in the world today," Senator Walsh said, "that more and more attention is going to have to be given to airplanes. I am convinced that we must build up that feature of our national defense."

He recommended that army shore defenses, including planes and anti-aircraft equipment be expanded, along with the Navy's air force. He said, however, that Congress should increase the size of both the Naval and Army reserve corps.

The Navy, Senator Walsh disclosed, is prepared to recommend an expenditure of \$150,000,000 on West Coast short stations, including a \$70,000,000 airplane base in Alaska.

General Seafoods Buys Bay State Fishing Co.

General Seafoods Corporation has acquired all the assets of Bay State Fishing Company, following ratification Oct. 18 by stockholders of the latter concern of the sale contract signed Oct. 5. Announcement of the purchase was made by Clarence Francis, President of General Seafoods Corporation, the parent company of General Seafoods and Bay State are located in Boston.

"The acquisition," Mr. Francis said, "provides General Seafoods with needed facilities to participate efficiently in the new fishing area which is being developed by the American demand for packaged fish. The combined organization, gives General Seafoods a fleet of 23 trawlers and additional production facilities."

J. L. Alphen, Vice-President and General Manager of General Seafoods, said that the combined company will continue the useful work which has been going on in the public interest.

"May I take this opportunity to express the hope that the Better Bureau of New York City will continue the useful work which it has been doing for the last sixteen years, to the benefit of the general public and the securities business."

Boston Stocks

Stock	High	Low	Close
Am. Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4
Ind. Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4
Trans. Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4
Pub. Util. Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4
Merch. Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4
Auto. Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4
Chem. Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4
Food Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4
Textile Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4
Metals Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4
Oil Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4

Cotton Prices

Cotton	High	Low	Close
Am. Cotton	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
Ind. Cotton	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
Trans. Cotton	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
Pub. Util. Cotton	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
Merch. Cotton	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
Auto. Cotton	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
Chem. Cotton	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
Food Cotton	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
Textile Cotton	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
Metals Cotton	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
Oil Cotton	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4

Hopes Are Pinned On U. S. to Raise Prices for Grain

CHICAGO—Hopes of higher prices for wheat and corn are just now being pinned chiefly on the efforts of Uncle Sam.

Unusual persistence that the Government agencies show in promoting plans to hoist the financial returns from domestic farm products is at present receiving notable emphasis from Chicago traders. A striking illustration is much talk that at existing discounts under federal loan prices, no big selling pressure from rural holders either of United States wheat or corn can be expected.

An evident effect has been a decided upward trend of values both for wheat and corn here despite a drag to lower levels in foreign markets. Giving further stimulus to wheat price gains here is increasing concern voiced relative to dry weather southward where feeding has been seriously checked. Wheat, already seeded is reported as hungry for moisture throughout widespread areas.

Operating as a handicap to wheat price gains this side of the Atlantic, nevertheless, is the fact that European native supplies are abundant, and that importers are slow to follow advances. In particular, the sale of about 9,000,000 bushels of French wheat to Great Britain and Italy, largely on a barter basis, has been a serious demand. Estimated European crops are current that Australia will have a crop of 130,000,000 bushels and Argentina fully twice that amount, although the Australian prediction is doubtful.

Indications now suggest that American wheat will become more active on the buying side of the corn market. An incentive for such action is that corn belt weather conditions in the main have been favorable, and husking has made good progress. As a result, the movement of new corn is getting an early start.

In the main, the rallies of new and old crops are ascribed to sympathy with wheat and corn. Provisions reflect upturns of hog values and of corn.

Weekly Grain Review

CHICAGO—Wheat—The fourth consecutive session, adding fractions at times to gains of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents already scored this week.

In advance, in the face of lower prices at Liverpool, reflected strength in securities and trade belief that Government efforts to bolster wheat and corn values favored the buying side.

At a mid-session, wheat was 1/4 higher compared with yesterday's finish, December 66 1/2, May 68 1/2, and corn was 3/4 up, December 47 1/2, May 50 1/2.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 (AP)—Wheat prices today continued to climb for the fourth consecutive session, adding fractions at times to gains of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents already scored this week.

In advance, in the face of lower prices at Liverpool, reflected strength in securities and trade belief that Government efforts to bolster wheat and corn values favored the buying side.

At a mid-session, wheat was 1/4 higher compared with yesterday's finish, December 66 1/2, May 68 1/2, and corn was 3/4 up, December 47 1/2, May 50 1/2.

Weekly Livestock Review

CHICAGO—Livestock markets were very uneven during the week. Prime heavy steers held up, topping at \$13.50; but medium to strictly good steers and a few choice offerings lost 50-75c.

Meanwhile, common grades declined only 25c, making it a very erratic trade and one which was something of a readjustment following recent advances where so-called light grades were reached top-heavy high prices.

Both hogs and lambs worked higher, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Hogs gained 10-20c and lambs 5-10c.

Several loads of prime medium weight and weighty steers uncovered the top of \$13.50 and numerous loads sold at \$13.25-\$13.40. But they were strictly choice to prime cattle with weight-kinds scaling usually over 1,200 pounds. Yearlings stopped at \$12.50 after reaching \$13 last week.

The kind of weighty steers that showed the most decline were selling freely at \$10.50-\$12. Many such loads of yearlings were offered at \$9.50-\$11. Comparable yearlings last 50c, very little passing \$11.75 although numerous loads last week brought \$12-\$12.50.

Shorted weighty steers sold a liberal supply of yearlings at \$8.75 and \$8.50. Other killing classes did not change much, bulls selling 25c higher; grass fat cows 25c lower; heifers steady to 25c off, and vealers firm.

Meanwhile, it was a supply proposition in the lowest prices in three years decreasing receipts late in the week to boost the top from \$7.50 up to \$7.85. Butchers scaling 180-240 pounds predominated. Sows comprised about 12 per cent of the run. Heavy butcher barrows were scarce.

Sows with weight closed at 6.85-7.25 and 180-210-pound butchers at \$7.50-\$7.75. While hogs were working higher late in the week the fresh pork market was seeking lower prices.

The activity and higher prices in lambs sent the top to \$8.65, bulk of natives and westerns grading choice closing at \$8.50. Strictly fat grass lambs are becoming scarcer all over the country, the crop running larger to feeders and recovery spiraling. Lambs moved freely at stronger prices, both at market centers and on the range, reaching \$7.90 at Denver and \$8 at Chicago.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds	High	Low	Close
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
100 U. S. Gov. 4 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable
Am. Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4
Ind. Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4
Trans. Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4
Pub. Util. Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4
Merch. Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4
Auto. Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4
Chem. Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4
Food Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4
Textile Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4
Metals Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4
Oil Stock Ex.	114 1/2	114 1/4

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A Word a Day

ORIGINATOR: Senheur - painter; Burns -
 actress; Senheur - painter; Burns -
 writer, Burns - poet.

Editorials

So This Is War!

A STORY comes down the years of two guilds of metal workers whose rivalry prompted one to dispatch to the other a piece of wire worked so thin as to be barely visible. Not long afterward the wire returned to its senders accompanied by a magnifying glass. The glass revealed a hole neatly bored through the wire!

A "bombing" of Burgos by Loyalist planes has just taken place. The "bombs" were articles of clothing amounting to tons of textiles. It is reported as a retaliation for an attack by Insurgent planes on Madrid and Barcelona, where loaves of bread fell like manna into the streets. The point of each attack has been to show the attacked populations that the necessities they lack exist in abundance in the enemy camp.

Thus frustration of the hope of quick victory through murdering innocents in their homes leads to bombarding them with benefits. When governments become as wise as the metal workers' guilds they will exhibit their powers of destructiveness before those of destructiveness when they set out to win a war. Wars may take much longer to win that way. But how much more worth the winning they will be.

Pump-Priming With Bayonets

THE enthusiasm with which certain sections of American business have greeted plans for sharply increased armaments is understandable. Stock exchange response to the prospect of large orders for durable goods industries is natural. Hopes of the jobless for re-employment or transfer for relief work to the making of guns and airplanes or the tools to make guns and airplanes expresses a deep impatience with idleness or with "made work." Yet some questions should be asked.

How sound is this business? Will it repeat the "boom and bust" experience of much World War business? While some of the men, money and machines temporarily devoted to it can be easily shifted to other enterprise, what happens to the rest? Why should Wall Street consider it better than any other kind of pump-priming? Or workers think of it as more productive than building bridges, schools or roads?

Let us admit that modern society requires many things which are not productive in the sense that they furnish no food, clothes or houses. Let us concede that America today considers more arms as a necessary service, as insurance. But then let us recognize that a spurge of arming, under profiteering or political impulses, will only make the nation as a whole poorer in consumable wealth and upset many sectors of national economy and finance.

"Plan E" and City Workers

"IF PLAN E is voted in," said a city ash hauler to a Quincy housewife the other day, "I'll lose my job, and you'll have to hire these carried away by some private concern."

Of course, the ash hauler was mistaken. With its emphasis on improved city services such omissions are the last thing to be expected under Plan E. But the complaint epitomizes one of the principal forms of opposition to this advanced form of government is taking in the three Massachusetts cities, Quincy, Cambridge, and Northampton, where the question will appear on the Nov. 8 ballot; for city employees have been led to believe that wholesale loss of jobs and drastic pay cuts will follow Plan E's adoption.

This is regrettable, because the security of city workers is actually enhanced by Plan E. In the first place, it provides for full continuance of the Civil Service laws under Chapter 31 of the Massachusetts General Laws.

In the second place, Plan E removes threat of dismissal as a means of political retribution by specifying a \$500 fine, or six months' imprisonment, or both, and forfeiture of future eligibility to hold public office in the city, for any member of a city council requesting appointment or removal of any employee under the City Manager.

The laws applying to appointment and advancement through merit are plain and stringent, and city employees can find guarantee that they will be enforced by studying the records of the nearly 500 cities in the United States that already have city managers. The National Municipal League reports that a careful analysis fails to reveal a single instance where wholesale firings or salary cuts occurred. Indeed, the strict ban on employees making political contributions (provided for in Plan E) has meant substantial increases in many cities, while improved fiscal conditions in others have made salary raises possible.

A GERMAN FREIGHTER leaves New York carrying 120 Missouri mules and 100,000 pounds of T. N. T. Pardon the repetition.

Pensions—and Ways of Paying

IT HAS been remarked in these columns that average old-age pensions in the United States amount not to the \$30 a month generally anticipated when the Social Security Act was passed, but actually to less than \$20 a month. This is doubtless one reason why pension movements have made political headway during recent months and threaten to force some increase in the authorization for these payments.

Two major proposals in that direction are foremost. One of these is the revised Townsend Plan or proposed "General Welfare Act." It would provide a special tax for pensions that its advocates estimate would permit payments of \$60 or \$70 a month. The other is a proposal by Senator Theodore G. Bilbo to increase the present Federal contribution for old-age assistance to a flat \$30 per person per month whether this is matched by state funds or not.

The reason, of course, why pensions have ranged down to an average of less than \$5 a month for instance in Senator Bilbo's State of Mississippi, is that the states have not found sources of revenue with which to match the \$15 a person which the Federal Government is ready to provide. It is to be remembered that the Southern states are already paying Confederate veterans' pensions which for Union Civil War veterans are borne by the Nation at large. The Bilbo proposal would both double the maximum Federal contribution and abandon the fifty-fifty State matching requirement. States then might add to this sum as much or as little as they chose. President Roosevelt is quoted as saying he would not oppose this if a sound method could be devised for raising the estimated additional \$250,000,000 a year necessary for the purpose.

As boiled down and modified, and including the Boileau amendments accepted by the pensions group in the House of Representatives last January, the Townsend bill now differs from the Bilbo proposal chiefly in that it would attempt to pay a still larger scale of pension benefits and would impose a special gross income tax of 2 per cent to finance them. This gross income tax would be very similar in its general effects to the 2 per cent tax on all transactions which was an element of the original Townsend Plan.

Larger pensions by mere amendment of the Social Security Act in the direction of the Bilbo proposal would presumably be paid as at present simply out of the Treasury, which means that they come in large part from the yield of the Federal income tax. Larger pensions by the Townsend method would mean financing by an earmarked tax, which is in some respects sounder, but the nature of the tax would be extremely debatable. That is, a tax on gross income is like a glorified sales tax, it falls on every transaction whether profitable or not, on every consumer whether prosperous or poor, and on every business whether it shows a net income or a deficit.

In short, a choice between the Bilbo method and the Townsend method will rest in part upon a decision between the net income tax and a gross income tax, and an adoption of either policy in any degree for the increase of present pensions must depend on ability to pay.

Pretty Soft!

THE hobo's lot is not a strenuous one. So easy, in fact, railroad police in Albany are complaining about the increasing demands upon their services by those who ride the rods. In Amsterdam, N. Y., the other day, shortly after a transient had been untangled from the rods of the night freight and hustled up to the local hoosegow, came this urgent telegram to Capt. Joseph B. Boyle of the New York Central Railroad Police: "Train rider arrested here says baggage still on train. Please meet train and recover it."

Judging by Captain Boyle's indignant outburst, the well-heeled hobo has only to make his wishes known and a uniformed attendant will make arrangements for the luggage. "It's the new vogue," the irate official finds. "Most of the 'boes we've encountered lately have their belongings with them. We got a fellow the other night with food as well as blankets in his baggage."

Could anything be more expressive of the subtle amenities which have come to mark the manners of the modern mendicant? Food and blankets, of all things! What will they want next—soap and towel with their finger bowls? Gone is the day when a tramp took to the road—or the rods—with his wardrobe compressed within the knotted span of a red bandana dangling from a stick slung on tired shoulders. No longer does the hobo humble himself before the farmhouse door to the threadbare tune of: "Please ma'am, may I have a cup of cold water? I'm so hungry, I don't know where I'm going to spend the night." Probably his hints are now more concerned with the merits of the mattress, and whether there's a radio in the room.

Macedonian Tragedy

Book News of the Day

THERE are plenty of learned writers to expound the political moves of the great powers, but few to tell us the story of those smaller races who form the trail of suffering and oppression too often left by those moves. Armenians, Assyrians, Abyssinians, Macedonians and many others, asking, not a place in the sun, but merely a sheltered nook for their peaceful villages and the use of their own tongue, schools and government, have been compelled to realize that their purpose of existence, in the eyes of the great powers, was merely as bargaining points in high politics, and that whether from cynical indifference or preoccupation in more urgent matters, they and their welfare were otherwise largely forgotten.

So-called idealists have seen in the League of Nations a means of giving these races fair treatment, but since so-called realists have decided that the world is not yet ripe for such reforms, the trail of suffering seems likely to continue for the present, augmented, as the fate of the Czechs shows, by new recruits.

Such being the outlook, the story of the tragedy of the Macedonians from the seventies up to today, told in THE TRAGIC PENINSULA, by Christ Anastasoff (St. Louis: Blackwell Welland Co. \$3), makes instructive reading, presenting as it does both sides of the picture—overhead, the great game of the powers in progress, below, the consequent sufferings of the Macedonians, and the unremitting yet vain efforts of the IMRO to right them.

The story, written by a Macedonian of American education, would have gained in effect with less detail of skirmishes and statistical material. But, while not pretending to be a dispassionate chronicle, it provides history from an unusual angle, showing that the Macedonian question touches the big moves of the last few decades at more points than is generally realized.

In various ways Macedonians were implicated when Disraeli kept the Turk in the Balkans to block Russia's advance toward Constantinople; when the powers at Berlin in 1878 blocked the San Stefano Russo-Turkish proposal for a Greater Bulgaria; when Serbia, having shaken off the Turks in 1912, set up a kingdom directly athwart the projected German Berlin-Bagdad railway, thereby contributing to the conflagration of 1914; when a member of the IMRO assassinated King Alexander of Yugoslavia at Marseilles, Oct. 9, 1934.

The story of the IMRO (International Macedonian Revolutionary Organization) is a record of desperate underground resistance to a succession of oppressors which in the end has proved the uselessness of resistance by force and the wastage of courage and organizing ability in rebellion that might more effectively be devoted to joining hands with those not inconsiderable forces engaged in a peaceful educational campaign for a new world order under a democratic League of Nations. H. J. S.

North . . South . . East . . West
Something for Nothing

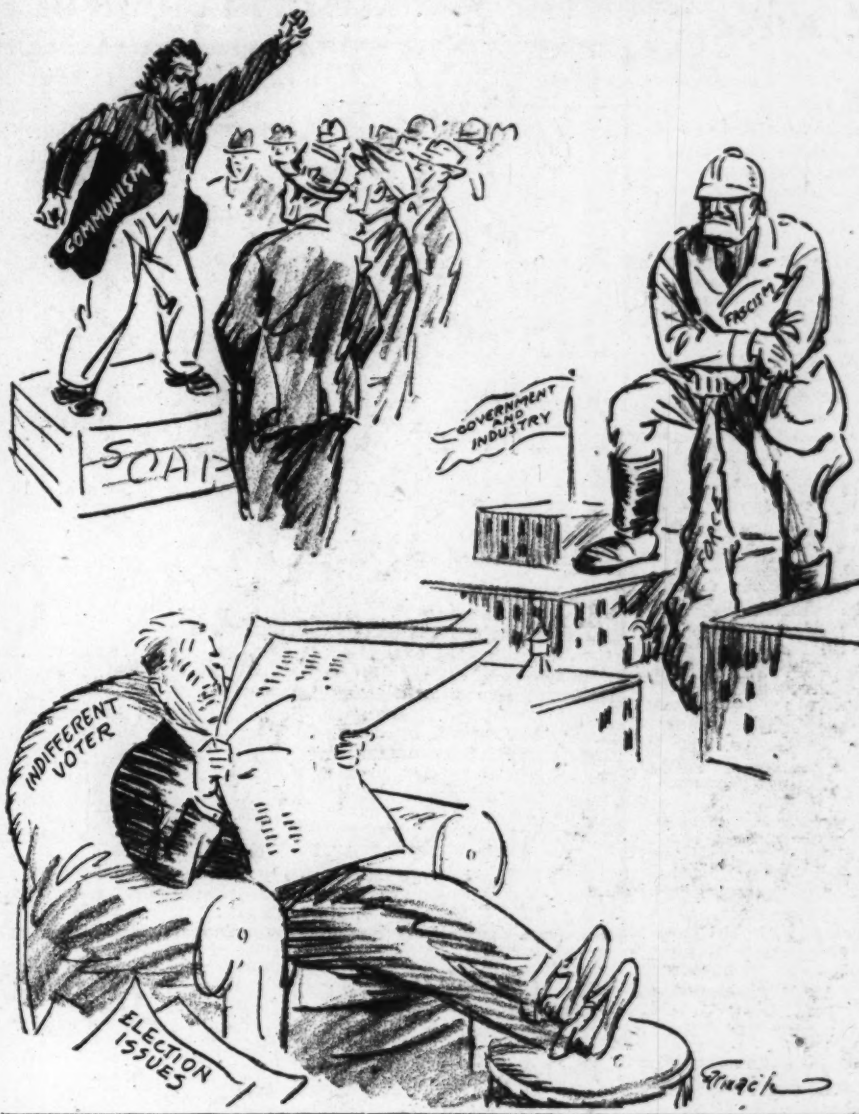
By Frank L. Perrin

THE fruits of economic thrift, the profits of industry, the accretions of earned wealth, even the cultural foundations laid to provide safety and security for present and future generations, seem too greatly to attract the covetous, the predatory and the habitually indolent. One need not enlist as a champion or defender of the so-called capitalistic class to espouse the cause for the provident and capable against the increasing numbers who, whether craftily or clumsily, seek the opportunity to take for themselves that which is not their own. The insinuating forces, variously captioned and loosely regimented, are today, more united than ever before in the history of the New World, boring from within and from without, and slowly sapping the structure of society and government.

As we survey the scene, even unemotionally and without prejudice or undue alarm, we agree that no bill of particulars is needed to establish the fact that a state of emergency actually exists. It is within the knowledge of every observing person, man or woman, boy or girl in their teens, that in their own communities, urban or rural, the spoilers, in one guise or another, under some plausible or ridiculous pretext or another, are taking from private or public industry that which they have not earned and to which they are not by right entitled.

In Boston, in Brooklyn, in Kansas City, in St. Louis, and in dozens or scores of cities somewhat less spectacularly, recent disclosures have aroused or confirmed the suspicion of gross infidelity on the part of officeholders, political leaders and prosecutors whose duty it is to arraign and punish those who offend against the law. The momentary success, the immunity which has so long protected these disloyal public servants, has given false courage to those whose ambition has exceeded their honesty and discretion. It has contributed to delinquency and dependence, encouraged defiance of the law, inflamed the desire of the amateur gambler to "beat" the races, the so-called numbers game, the stock market and the sweepstakes lotteries. It has put the hand of the public servant into the state and city strong-box, and sent many a poor and pitiful victim to prison.

Democracy's Three Enemies



Speaking of Pets

THE talk turned on household pets.

A girl, slim and ash blonde, and with Tennessee in her speech, said she'd lately flown her pair of Boxer pups out to California. Somewhere among the after-dinner shadows of the drawing room a woman—older, a little reserved in the face of the world's swift ways—said delicately, "Mercy! Weren't they very uncomfortable?" The girl said, "Not at all; they loved it. In no time at all they would be the pilot around their little fingers—paws! They even begged cookies to eat on the way—and they are never allowed to eat cookies!"

A man told a story about a friend, a playwright, who has taken title to a Siamese cat. "They make great watch dogs," he said, unconcernedly.

"Watch—er—dogs, did you say," the woman in the shadows murmured. "Cats? Dogs? But they are cats, aren't they?"

"Yes, they're cats, but they're even more sensitive than Occidental cats to noise. And they have an instinct which warns them about people who have a right to come in, and people who don't.

And they set up an alarm that is more effective than a police siren."

"Dear me!" said the woman. "I thought Siamese cats were palace animals. Do they have burglars in palaces?"

"I know someone who has a pair of coati mundis," said a slight, bespectacled youth, with his finger holding a place in the Odyssey.

"Coati mundis? Whatever are those?"

"Look like a cross between a raccoon and an anteater. Come from Central America. Maybe you find them in other places. I don't know. They'd make wonderful lease-breakers."

"Lease-breakers? Why? How?" said a girl with a pink Timingham sweater and a wide and incredulous stare in her amethyst eyes.

"They play all day and they play all night. If you wanted to get out of a lease, all you'd have to do would be let 'em play. The people downstairs would think it was a couple of fellows throwing pianos."

"But how big are coati mundis? Big as bears?"

"No. About as big as raccoons. They have tails as long as their whole bodies, though. And long claws. They can shimmy up anything. And they like to get on something high and just drop—thump—to the floor."

"I met my woman with the five prize Pekinese, walking around Washington Square at three o'clock this morning," someone else said, casually.

"Walking Pekinese at three o'clock in the morning?"

"Yes; it had been a hot day; then about two o'clock a little breeze came up. I guess she thought it was a good time to get the dolls out for some air. That's what they look like, dolls with pug noses, all dressed up in orange frills."

"Someone says the city is no place for dogs," a lazy voice interpolated from outside the circle of lamplight.

"Faugh! I saw a statement by an animal expert that dogs owned in the city get the best care. People care for them all the more, to make up for the space limitations."

"I know a man who owns a Briard. Lives right off Washington Square."

"What's a Briard?"

"French sheep dog. Black and all covered with curls. About as big as a Shetland pony—a good-sized one."

"And he keeps it in a house near Washington Square?"

"Sure. Someone went to work on him—told him it was cruel to coop such a big dog up in a city apartment. He thought about it, and his conscience began to trouble him; so he moved out into the country."

"Well?"

"The dog was miserable. Missed standing in the front window and hanging his head over the railing while he watched city traffic. They had to move back again. Now the dog's happy again. So are the people who own him."

Three people got up, showing signs of leaving.

"Must you go?"

"Yes," said one. "It's a nice night to take the Scottie for a good walk. Let's see. It's about eleven. Ought to be able to walk up to 42nd Street and back by 12:30."

"It rained a little early in the evening. I guess the grass in the park will still be wet. I'll just slip over and get the cat. She likes to go for a skip over the grass when it's been raining."

"I just remembered, I told the market man to send me a shin bone for the setter, and I forgot to give it to him. Guess I'll go and do it. Might find a snack in the ice box for myself, too, while I'm about it."

J. M.

The Wide Horizon

Latin America Looks at Europe

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

SÃO PAULO
LATIN-AMERICAN faith in democracy and in democracy has received severe jolts in recent weeks. Never before has the Latin-American world been so well informed as to events in other parts of the world. It is well-known that the Latin-American newspapers have excellent sections on international affairs and that these create an informed public opinion, but it is confined to a relatively small elite. The radio, and particularly the short-wave, have altered the whole situation. Even the illiterate Latin Americans have been kept up-to-the-minute on happenings in London, Paris, Berlin, Rome and Prague. When the British and French radio stations decided to bombard the totalitarian states with their news, in German, Italian and French, and later added extensive bulletins in Spanish and Portuguese, and with such power that these broadcasts were received in this part of the world with the same strength as the German and Russian, the Latin American were able to live with Europe its hours of intense anxiety.

Most of them saw in Czechoslovakia a symbol of themselves. A small democracy with many ethnic minorities in the face of a nation whose Latin-American plans have ceased to be looked upon as rumors but as facts. Therefore they were vitally interested in the fate of that nation and in the support she would receive from her more powerful friends. Though somewhat confused from the fantastic about-faces they have witnessed on Europe's diplomatic front, they have gone through two definite stages and are now emerging into a third.

First the Latin Americans were disillusioned by the action of the powers with regard to Czechoslovakia. Many writers began to question the wisdom of trusting in democracies and some went so far as to ask whether the Latin Americans were not most unwise in relying on the help of the United States. Needless to say, the loss of faith in the democracies reacted also on their faith in democracy. Any system which was no better in keeping its promises than fascism, they said, had little to offer them. Some writers went so far as to preach the immediate necessity of beginning great armaments in order that the Latin-American states might be able to defend themselves.

The second phase was a renewal of faith in the weight and value of public opinion, in national and international affairs. The promises of France, Great Britain and Soviet Russia to back up Czechoslovakia seemed to suggest that in democratic countries the people could still express themselves and that their leaders felt called upon to heed their voice. They saw in the apparent change in the fronts of M. Daladier and Mr. Chamberlain a result of what real democracy means—popular opinion changing the course of events. Some faith in the integrity and promises of France and Great Britain was restored but much more in the virtues of freedom of the press and opinion and in the vitality of a mobilized citizenry moved by moral indignation.

In this second phase they forgot Mr. Chamberlain's attitude toward Czechoslovakia and followed him on his peace missions with their prayers. He became the great hero of the moment and praises were lavished upon him. All the papers published reams on his negotiations with the Führer. His broadcast and speech to Parliament restored much of the lost faith. This was a notable tribute because the Latin Americans had preferred Mr. Anthony Eden to Mr. Chamberlain but they were beginning to think that the elder statesman perhaps had been right.

Then all eyes turned to Munich. All Latin America followed events most closely. Papers which had never run editorials on world affairs opened new sections. Then came news of the accord. Now the Latin Americans are beginning to wonder if they were not right in the first phase.

All applauded the staving off of war. But in the cool light of the days after Munich the Latin Americans are wondering whether they, Democracy, racial minorities, the peaceful solution of disputes, and the interests of humanity have not been "betrayed" again and whether the forces of totalitarianism and force have not been vindicated. The "sacrifice" of Czechoslovakia is to them a foreboding of what may happen here in Latin America. For the moment that is what they are asking themselves.

Building a House

To build a house you clear a space Among the trees—in our case birch— For your foundation, winter-deep; And on this stud the walls and roof. Then stand unsheltered in a place That will be home and perch for perch. Inspect the compass that is proof Of all security not seen. You see where windows will hold light, And where the doors will shield from harm. All those within by day or night. But now you stand half way between A home and all that homes shut out, And for a moment as you stay Your voice and steps you may be near To what trees feel but cannot say About a house that will be here.

JOHN RITCHIE